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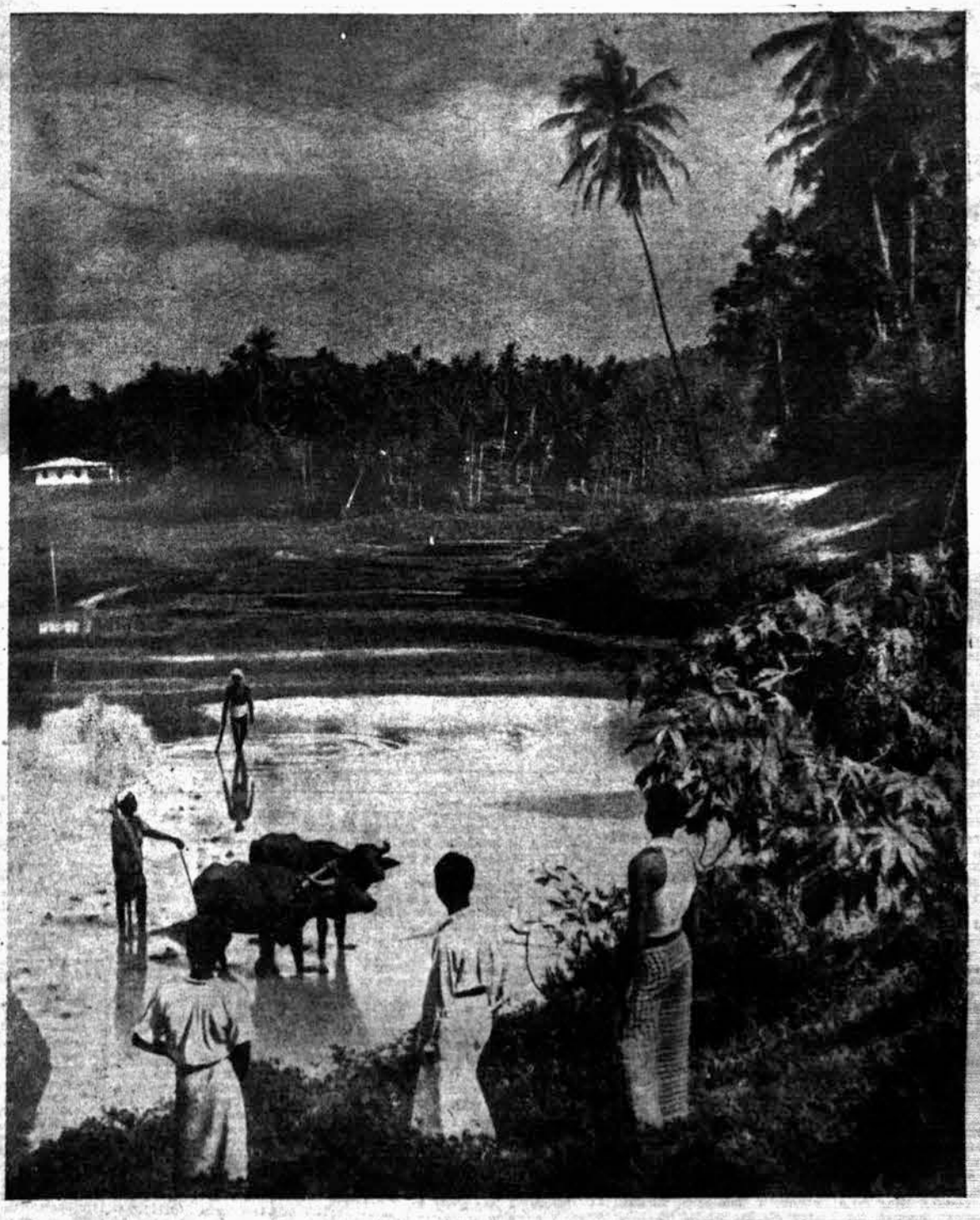
GRANARY OF THE EAST



A drop in rice exports from Burma means smaller ration for people in the neighbouring countries. Cultivation in the Land of Pagodas is primitive still. To increase the food production and economically develop the country, the Colombo Plan which came into operation from July 1 has many schemes which will raise the standard of living of the masses.

C.K. Nayudu On Indian Cricket

• SEE PAGE 5 •

Centenary Of Reuters

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BY FRASER WIGHTON

ONE hundred years of news gathering will be celebrated when Reuters, the world news agency, reaches its centenary in London next week.

In a century of news gathering, it has grown from a tiny London office to be one of the biggest international organisations of its kind.

Its radio and other high speed communications girdle the earth, serving thousands of newspapers and numerous broadcasting networks spread over the five continents, and transmitting hundreds of thousands of words daily.

Its full-time world staff consists of over 2,000 people.

Reuters' century, a major event in newspaper history, makes news as it will be celebrated here on July 11 at a 1,000-guest banquet attended by newspaper proprietors, publishers and editors, diplomats, politicians and other leading public figures from Britain and overseas.

They will meet not only to celebrate the Reuter century, but to honour an ideal—the ideal of honest, impartial reporting.

●

Newspaper and other organisations represented will include some which have been linked with Reuters throughout the hundred years of its existence.

Some of the overseas visitors to the celebrations will come as representatives of the international partnership of Reuters. All will come as friends.

In their name, Mr. Kent Cooper, Executive Director of the Associated Press of America, who has described Reuters as "the greatest of international news agencies" and "one of the strongest bulwarks of the British press" will propose the 100th Birthday toast.

Mr. Clement Attlee, the British Prime Minister, will respond to the toast of Reuters' 1,000 guests.

Methods of news gathering and distribution have changed spectacularly since Paul Julius Reuter, a Cassel-born German, with the help of a 12-year-old office boy, laid the foundations of the now worldwide agency in a small office in the Royal Exchange, London, in 1851.

The 35-year-old Julius, on whom a German barony was later conferred, was richly endowed with imagination. But even he could hardly have dreamed that his venture would, in less than 100 years, become the great non-profit making Trust which it is today.

Now owned by the newspapers of Britain, Australia, New Zealand and India, the Reuter Agency's ideal is still honest, impartial reporting. The Deed constituting the Trust provides that integrity, independence and freedom from bias shall be preserved at all times, and that it shall never pass into the hands of any single interest, group or faction.

The founder of this great Trust, Julius Reuter, had been a bank clerk, bookseller and publisher, before he tried to establish a news agency on the continent. After one failure, however, due to stronger competitors, he decided that the London financial market offered him the best chance of building up a successful commercial telegram service.

He began here by providing business clients—brokers and merchants in London and Paris—with opening and closing prices of stock exchanges in both capitals. But he was already planning to develop a service of overseas political news for the daily newspapers in London.

Those were the days before the telephone. There was a telegraph system in Britain and telegraph lines in France, Belgium and Germany. But there was no Atlantic cable,

(Continued on Page 23)

WEEK-END FUN

Shown her new baby brother for the first time, a little girl demanded to see his pockets.

"But he hasn't any yet", said her mother.

"Well", said the little girl, "I heard Daddy say the baby has brought five bob a week with him."

*

The conceited young man was even more boring than usual. "It's a fact," he said with pride, 'that people often take me for a member of the guards."

His pretty companion wasn't impressed. "Really?" she drawled "Fire—shin—railway—mud—or black?"

*

Two friends met in a country inn after the lapse of many years. Explained one: "I've settled down in this quarter you know. Got married and taken up pig-rearing. Got a number of beauties coming on just now. Look up and see me some time."

A few days later the other took advantage of the invitation and his ring at the door-bell was answered by a young woman.

"How do you do?" said the visitor, affably "I've just come along to see the little swine."

"Oh", said the woman, in a distant tone, "I expect you'll find him hanging about The Farmers Arms, as usual."

*

A group of men were telling tall stories.

"Well," said one, "I once drove a ball, by accident, of course through a cottage window. The ball knocked over an oil-lamp and the place caught fire."

"What did you do?" asked another.

"Oh", said the man, "I teed another ball took careful aim, and hit the fire alarm in the High Street. That brought out the fire brigade before any real damage was done."

*

Teacher: "Let's count the members of the Smith family. There's father, mother and baby. How many is that?"

Johnny: "Two and one to carry."

*

"Do you know where Andrew MacTavish lives?" a visitor asked.

"Na, I havna heard tell o' him," the native replied, "but if ye ask at the village somebody'll tell ye."

An' hour passed. Then the visitor met the native again "I can't find him" the visitor explained.

"H'm, that's queer," the Scot mused. "Hasna' he a nickname o' any sort?"

"Well, why didna ye say so?" the Scot replied. "That's me!"

*

A doctor who had a neurasthenic patient said to him: "Say each morning, 'The Mediterranean sun is beating down on me and curing me.' "

A week afterwards his patient went to report progress. "Doctor," he said, "I'm much better."

"Good," replied the doctor "Go on with the treatment."

In another week the doctor called on him and was horrified to find the blinds down. "What's happened?" he inquired of the maid.

"Mr. Robinson's very ill."

"Heavens, what's wrong now?"

"Sunstroke sir."

*

A carter stopped his vehicle outside a pub and bought a large whisky, which he gave to his horse. The horse drank it and said: "Thank you very much—that was good. But aren't YOU having one?"

"Oh, no," replied the carter in a shocked tone—"in I'm driving."

*

A class of small girls had to draw a leek. As a preliminary to the lesson, questions were asked about it and the national emblems of the other countries of the British Isles.

"And now, what is the national flower of England?" inquired the teacher.

"Please, miss" replied a little girl, "the aspidistra!"

"One lump or two?" she asked, pouring out a cup of tea and passing it to her friend.

"You gave me quite a shock," said the latter. "For a moment I thought you were the coal man."

*

A tight-lipped woman marched into a china shop. "I've just broken a whole dinner-set over my husband's head," she said curtly 'and I want to replace them."

"Goodness!" gasped the assistant. "Did you kill him?"

"Of course not!" snapped the customer. "If I had I wouldn't want more dishes, would I?"

*

"Yes", said Mrs. Sharp to her neighbour, "she's accustomed to being master in her own house. In her first husband's will the only thing he bequeathed her was his trousers-press."

The other tactfully offered to drive, and in half an hour they were in their street.

"Now," said the driver, looking at his neighbour's home, "where's your garage?"

"Don't have a garage, ole boy."

"Then where do you keep your car?"

"Don't have a car, ole boy."

"But when I saw you outside the station you were leaning against this car."

"I know, ole boy, but when you feel as I do you've got to lean against something!"

*

"It was so cold where we were," said the Arctic explorer, "that the candle-light froze and we couldn't blow it out."

"That's nothing," said his rival. "Where we were the words came out of our mouths in chunks of ice and we had to fry them to see what we were talking about."

ODDITIES of NATURE • by CHUCK THORNDIKE

NOT A PALM, BUT A CYCAD, WHICH FLOURISHED DURING THE COAL AGE-
SOME SPECIES 200 YEARS OLD CAN NOW BE FOUND IN SEMI-TROPICS - THEIR SEEDS CONTAIN STARCH AND FRUIT STEMS ARE EDIBLE!
STACKS OF GUANO ON CHINCHA ISLAND, OFF PERU, ARE OFTEN IN EXCESS OF 100 FEET THICK!
Bare-Necked UMBRELLA Bird
[COSTA RICA AND PANAMA]
IS ABLE TO RAISE OR LOWER ITS CREST AT WILL, AND IS ONE OF RAREST BIRDS IN THE WORLD!
—THANX TO NEW YORK ZOO—
CHIC YOUNG, CREATOR OF "BLONDIE," OWNS A STRANGE HYBRID HE CALLS THE "FRUSTRATION TREE"-THE FRUIT ISN'T EDIBLE TILL IT FALLS, THEN IT SQUASHES!

An Irishman and a Scotsman were passing a Roman Catholic cathedral in Montreal. The Irishman raised his hat; the Scot did the same.

After they had passed the Irishman said to the Scotsman: "I thought you were a Presbyterian. I was glad to see you take off your hat when you passed the Holy Church."

"Church!" said the Scotsman. "Mon, I thought it was the Bank of Montreal."

*

Two doctors were talking in a restaurant. A black market speculator was at the next table.

"I've 6o several cases of hysteria," said one doctor to the other.

The black market operator whispered: "Name your price, mister. I'll take the lot."

*

"Really Miss Jones, you don't seem to know what punctuation means."

"Gosh! I like that; I'm here every morning at five to nine!"

*

"No," said the mother, "I don't think I shall buy a whistle for my little boy, because the other day he nearly swallowed one."

"Well," said the insistent salesman, "we have some nice bass fiddles I could show you."

*

A convivial suburbanite who had lost his last train home noticed outside the station a neighbour also in a rather hazy condition, with a car. He approached him and asked: "Would you mind giving me a lift home?"

"Thatsh all ri, ole boy. Step in."

As a circus performance was nearing the time to start, the manager discovered that one of the trapeze rings was damaged. Hurriedly he sent for the circus carpenter who agreed to do the work provided five men would hold the ladder and a safely net was fixed.

This was agreed, and the carpenter climbed up 60ft. and began to repair the ring.

After a time the manager yelled up to him: "How much longer are you going to be?"

"Oh," replied the carpenter, "one more smack with the hammer and I'll be down." The blow descended; he threw away the hammer and suddenly flew at a trapeze bar, caught it, swung back, fell into the net, bounced back again, caught the trapeze bar, and finally got on to the ladder and climbed down.

The manager was delighted: "Well, that was wonderful," he cried. "Why didn't you tell me you were an acrobat? I'll give you a good salary if you'll do that turn every night."

"Not on your life!" replied the carpenter. "Do you think I'm going to hit my fingers with that hammer every day?"

*

"Are you sure," wrote the snobbish parent to the Headmaster, "that my boy will acquire good manners while he is with you?"

"Madam," was the reply, "your son has every chance with us. At present he has no manners at all—only customs."

Jokes And Jokers

*

BY RICHARD J. PEABODY

THE Ishmae tribe of the practical jokers has included many of fame's darlings. Napoleon slipped dead fish into the pockets of an aide. George IV arranged a phony duel. The sons of William the Conqueror were implacable practical jokers, their favourite butt being the dull William Rufus, later king of England writes the author in The Milwaukee Journal.

Henry VIII was a colossus among pranksters. At a state visit, he played a vicious practical joke on the Duchess of Savoy. On the pretence of teaching her English, he got her to repeat after him the most outrageous language. The Joke brought with it the punishment too seldom visited on practical jokers. The dowager caught on and, in her wrath, spoiled an advantageous alliance for Henry.

*

Frederick the Great of Prussia was not above hoaxing his on-again, off-again good friend, Voltaire. In his palace one day a servant announced that the French philosopher was waiting to read a new poem to His Majesty.

Frederick was then closeted with an English memory wizard, a man who could hear something once, then repeat it verbatim. He concealed the Englishman behind a door while Voltaire recited his poem. The monarch received the recitation coldly.

"I am surprised at you," he said. "Trying to take the credit for something another has written. The Englishman who wrote them has just recited those verses to me."

He then summoned the Englishman, as if from another part of the palace. The memory wizard recited the verses, word for word. Voltaire departed, bewildered and extremely angry.

In the netherworld of the practical joke, where glasses dribble and cigars explode, the practitioner's aim is to find the victim's weakness and exploit it.

Thus, the Chevalier De Langeac loved to eat. And for him a man named Brillat-Savarin set a trap, baited with a dinner invitation.

The dinner, said Brillat-Savarin, was to be small and intimate specializing in unusual, superlative dishes. Brillat-Savarin's chef was a noted one, and De Langeac arrived for the meal in a salver of anticipation.

*

The meal, however, proved distressingly ordinary. The soup was thick, the roast poorly done, the wines of unhappy vintage. The chevalier noticed that the other guests ate little. He flung himself into the breach. He ate heavily of each mediocre dish; he drank deeply of each mediocre wine; his conversation sparkled. At the end of a soggy dessert, he wanted only to drowse by a fire.

Then Savarin clapped his hands. Servants whisked away the old dishes and began serving the real dinner—oysters, turbot, guinea hen—the most tempting of dishes, exquisitely prepared and accompanied by the rarest of wines.

The other guests fell to with glee, but the glutted De Langeac could hardly lift a fork. At the end of the crayfish course, he rose groggily and walked away in rage from the dinner of a lifetime.

Rarely—and only rarely—are practical jokes aimed at doing good, but sometimes it happens. Take the case of the Milwaukeean who feared that his wife was ruining her eyes by too much needlework. He got hold a dozen guppies and slipped them into a transparent flower vase.

Now a baby guppy is a peculiar looking creature. A tiny, nearly transparent fish, it is almost impossible to see with the best of eyes. From the side, it looks like a minnow that has not made up its mind whether it is there or not. From the rear, it can hardly be seen at all. Sometimes it is visible only as a wavering motion sometimes as a disembodied eye staring remorselessly.

*

It was two days before the woman noticed the guppies. She called to her husband in excitement.

"There's something alive in this vase," she said.

The husband hooted. He summoned their children.

"Mother says there's something

(Continued on Page 23)

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Between You And Me

Freedom of expression is our birthright and we shall not rest until it is fully guaranteed by the Constitution.

With 90 per cent of the doctors concentrating on cities and 90 per cent of people living in villages, how can there be an adequate medical relief? asks Dr. Gilder.

Therein, the patient has to cure himself.

★ ★

All the couples living in the village of Anji in Simla hills are childless, according to a message.

They probably follow the slogan of the proverbial Scotsman who remarked "What has posterity done to us that we should leave any posterity?"

★ ★

When the International Labour Conference finally approved a convention guaranteeing equal pay for men and women, most of the government delegations, including India, abstained from voting.

Even in Free India women are at a discount. The 'pugree' for political status is only for men.

★ ★

Advocating Adibasi-Socialist combine against the Congress, Mr. Jai Prakash Narain said that the Socialist Party had roots and branches all over the country, from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin.

Vegetables and tubers cannot catch votes!

★

Addressing a meeting in Saharanpur, Pandit Pant declared that the Congress was eternal, and nobody could end it.

This is a historical fallacy. The Congress has not even celebrated its centenary. Do not talk of eternity, when you have to face the polls periodically.

★ ★

Lord Foley, one of the youngest Peers in the House of Lords, is quitting politics for music.

A politician has to face the music, while as a musician, he can force others to face it. As it is, there are more musicians than we can face.

★ ★

The need for welding together the various political elements for developing a responsible and progressive alternate leadership to the Congress was emphasised by Prof. N. G. Ranga in a public meeting.

Prof. Ranga is sometimes too hasty. The other day, he forced his alternate leadership on Prakasam who is still in power. The trouble with the Praja Party is that there are too many alternatives and no alternate leadership.

★ ★

Mr. T. J. Gajjar, the handwriting and photographic expert attached to the Bombay C.I.D. is visiting Britain and America to get training in the use of "lie detector and drunkometer".

These are double edged weapons, and even the police cannot stand them.

★ ★

Governor Thomas Dewey referring to the Korean cease-fire move says "Beware of bear traps, every time Stalin smiles."

Tis is sheer bugbear.

★ ★

Addressing a meeting in Moscow, Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya said, "We believe that the bird of peace which lives in the land of the Soviets will be victorious over the preying bird of war."

The question is, who prays and who preys.

★ ★

Mahavir Tyagi is a spectacular and hilarious personality with a flair to go out of the beaten track. A sincere Congressman and honest worker, he has always stood by the Gandhian ideal. Now, as the Minister of State for Finance, he is experimenting with truth in the Income Tax Department. He is out to exalt the income tax issue to the status of virtue—blessing him that gives and him that takes.

★ ★

Mr. Tyagi's advent as Minister is an interesting story with human touches. As a stormy petrel of the Congress, he was often in the vanguard of jail going movements. He is a type of popular orator, highlighting his speech with clowning and laughter-producing cliches. He has a deep insight into the mass psychology and knows its vulnerability to the catchy and the spectacular side of politics. He has endeared himself to the people as "Mahavir".

★ ★

As M.L.A., he donned the humble policeman's uniform and moved with the waifs and strays in his new garb. He saw its potentiality for mass contact and took the opportunity to rehabilitate the prestige of the police in the eyes of the public. Police methods under the British rule in the days of freedom struggle killed popular respect for the guardians of law and order. Mr. Tyagi set a new standard of behaviour to the policeman and also attempted to bring about a change in the mental attitude of Free India citizens towards the 'Pila Pagdi'

★ ★

Mr. Tyagi has never been an 'yes man' of the party. His irrepressible spirit always asserted itself, and as a Congress M.L.A. he often used to question the action of the top men in the Government. Even after his appointment as a Minister of State, he unconsciously put in a supplementary question to another Minister's statement, forgetting that he himself was a member of the Treasury Bench.

★ ★

Mr. Tyagi's approach to his office in the Finance Department created a new record. Shunning air lifts, saloons and sedans, he chose a re-conditioned jeep as his 'negotiable instrument'. After Parliamentary sessions he undertook a tour of the Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Madras States on a tax gathering mission in a third class saloon, improvised out of a woman's compartment. Why Mr. Tyagi chose a woman's compartment is veiled in mystery. Is it his own preference or a practical joke played by the Railway Department? While Mr. Tyagi travelled third, his personal assistant travelled second. Probably in 'Tyagi Raj' official status runs in descending order. Mr. K. Santanam also travelled third class in the suburban train to study the problem of congestion. But Santanam is not a Tyagi!

★ ★

Addressing Income Tax Officers, Mr. Tyagi said "Mr. Deshmukh is the father of the department and I am like your uncle." This patriarchal theory is something novel in the Indian Exchequer. Veterans like Hailey, Blackett, Schuster, Grigg and Raisman adorned the Finance Department, and they never put in such a tall claim. These men used to say that they were at the mercy of the Bureaucratic machine. In a farewell speech, one of the Finance Members remarked "The Finance Department is a thorough-bred bureaucracy It is ruled by Madrasis and chaprasis." To humanise this machine and adapt it to the needs of Free India is a 'Tyagi's' job. And Mahavir Tyagi has set his heart on it.

★ ★

Advising the income tax officials to be honest and fair to the public, Mr. Tyagi said that the operation of the Income Tax Department on the tax payers should be akin to a bee gathering honey from a flower, without leaving a sting on it. This is philosophy of non-violence transported to 'Super-Mahatmic' plane. There is a popular saying that a man who extracts honey with his hands cannot resist the temptation of sucking his fingers. Mr Tyagi will have to be all vigil that his bee and the flower do not conspire together and start bee-hiving on a large scale. Already there are many complaints that unscrupulous officials and tax dodgers collude to rob the State of its legitimate revenue. The huge arrears of 150 crores of rupees are a standing challenge to the efficiency of the Income Tax Department. There is no point in piling up arrears and taxing afresh.

★ ★

"How like a fawning publican he looks," is the Shakespearean description, picturesque, of the tax-gatherer. As a cynic puts it, there are only two things of which we are sure—death and taxes. Collectors of Jazia and Chauth' in medieval India were an unpopular lot. The present day income-tax machinery shares the same odium, though democracy is taxation of the people, by the people and for the people. Even "Papa Deshmukh" has adapted in a novel way the old 'Morton's Fork' of the Tudor times. In his latest Budget, he has taxed the rich, because they can afford to pay. He has also passed on the burden to the poor on the plea of mopping up surplus purchasing power. In between the middle class has been crucified on the Cross of inflation.

★ ★

Previously, the Finance Ministers used to resort to additional taxation just to cover the Budget deficit. Mr. Deshmukh has thrown this practice to the winds and is using taxation for other ends. The Railway Budget showed a surplus and still passenger fares were increased. Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyagar advertised the railway financial position as sound and optimistic. The railwaymen are quoting him against himself and are threatening to go on strike on the issue of full dearness allowance. If the taxation is heavy, you cannot collect it lightly, despite all courtesy and decorum. Let "Papa Deshmukh" and "Kaka Tyagi" think in terms of relief to the over taxed public. Meanwhile, let the defaulters pay up and make the line clear for tax relief.

★ ★

Contradiction and compromise form the law of life. The Hindus who grasped the implications of these two factors evolved the theory of "Ardha Nari" and applied it to all departments of life. Ardha Nari literally means "half male and half female." Shiva and Parvati make up this combine. Shiva represents the element of power and Parvati is the symbol of grace. The Vedantic conception is that mere spiritual power will not bring about the liberation of man, if the element of grace is lacking. This purely philosophic conception has since been transferred to the realm of art, music, dance and even science.

★ ★

In the world of art, the "Stri Purusha Bhava" has fired the imagination of many an artist in painting and sculpture. According to Bharat Muni, the author of Natya Shastra or a treatise on dance, a dancer should be an "Ardha Nari," with suppleness of limbs and sway of the body The 'Tandav' and 'Lasya' are the masculine and feminine of the dance forms. In music, we have the Raga and Ragini, the one hitting up your emotions and the other melodiously soothing your ear. The artists in all these arts kept up the "Ardha Nari" conception to play up the whole gamut of human emotions.

★ ★

Lately, the 'Ardha Nari ideology began to invade the realm of politics. Dyarchy of the Montague Chelmsford brand was the first fruit of this conception. Whenever confronted by pressmen in a critical situation, Mahatmaji used to say "the situation is neither hopeful nor hopeless." It became a classic example when the Congress passed a resolution on the Communal Award to the effect that it neither accepted it

(Continued on Page 6.)

By "Me"

BLUFFED HER WAY TO KOREA

Mrs. Margaret Lasseter, wife of Major Donald Lasseter, of the Royal Northumber land Fusiliers, who recently visited her husband in Seoul, 30 miles behind the Korean battlefront wearing the uniform of an American welfare girl, arrived back at Nice. Mrs. Lasster, who served "underground" with the French Maquis during the war, bluffed her way aboard an American courier plane leaving Tokio for Korea. Her husband immediately pursuaded her to return to Tokio.

General Franco—Dictator of the Spanish Republic — seen with his wife and Snr. Peroz—his Minister of the Interior, when they attended the Madrid Bullring, for the Corrida held for the benefit of the Provincial Government.

THE ROLL OF HONOUR

The Book of the American Dead (the Roll of Honour of the 28,000 Americans killed while based in this country during the war), was on view at the Assembly Hall of the English Speaking Union, London. U. S. A. Servicemen examine the Roll of Honour.

Atomic Weapon Revolutionises Military Thought

WITH the invention of Atom Bomb the method of warfare has to be completely changed. The land sea, and airforce will hereafter have to play new roles in the future 'Blitz'. But military strategists are of opinion that the infantry will all the same dominate the war, as it has done in the past.

The author discusses here the method of future warfare and how atomic weapons will revolutionise military thought.

BY H.I.S. KANWAR

SHAPE OF 'BLITZ' TO COME

WHAT will the infantry be like in 50 years' time? Throughout the ages, the infantry has been the essential basic arm on which the structure of an army is built. As a matter of fact, the infantry is the queen of the integral parts of the army. It is also a recognised fact that "practically all success in war, which is won by the proper co-operation of all arms, must in the end be confirmed by infantry, which by closing with the enemy, compels his withdrawal or surrender, and holds the objectives which have been secured or the points which have to be protected as a base for further action."

In the light of experience gained and the modern technical developments that have come into being during the last half of a century or so, it is possible to give a fairly accurate prediction of what the infantry will be like in 2000 A.D. Going over briefly important wars in the past, it is an established fact that the Boer War was mainly a cavalry affair, during which the Boers of South Africa used their horses to advantage in order to dominate the outcome of the war. The infantry in this encounter played second fiddle.

Role Of Tanks

Conditions changed to a great extent at the outbreak of the Great War of 1914, when the field gun had been developed to a certain amount of perfection, and in spite of the advent of the aeroplane and the tank this war was mainly a gunner's show. Similarly, during the intervening period 1918-39, although great strides were made in the development of air power, which incidentally played no mean part in the World War II, it was the tank dominated right way through. Both the Allies and the Germans used it to advantage. One has only to read the history of this war to confirm how successful the Germans were with their panzer divisions. When the Allies seized the initiative in June 1944 (with the opening of the Second Front), they did not hesitate to throw in their total might of tank divisions to press a decision.

With the invention of the atom bomb, the world has entered into the atomic age. There is already an international body in the United Nations, that seeks to control atomic energy. We have also heard of the Hydrogen Bomb, which has been stated to be even more devastating, but of which we do not know much about. In this age of new inventions will the infantry be if any use, leave alone that it will play an important part in future wars.

Age Of Atom

The age of the atom, will be an age during which thousands of new inventions will appear, machines, contraptions and set-ups that will perform almost miracles. Some of the ideas leading to these wonders of the machine are still in the embryo and in fifty years' time a number of inventions will be realities. Great advances are foreseen in the aircraft, chemical, air-conditioning, textile, metal, and wireless and television industries. These are only some of the important industries.

Under the circumstances, there will be a complete revolution in the armament and weapons of the three services of land, sea and air.

At the moment, only a few countries in the world possess the secret of the atom bomb, and fortunately or unfortunately both the opposing blocs have it. Whether in a future world conflict, either or both the sides will use the atom bomb, is a question which history alone can answer. It should not be forgotten, however, that during World War I, there was a lot of talk of gas being used extensively, but it was not so used, because both the belligerents were prepared for it. However, with the atom bomb, it is an established fact, that any anti-measures on a vast scale and in organised fashion will not only be too expensive a project, but would take years to construct.

In the next fifty years or so, it can safely be stated that the atom bomb may play an important part. Along with this, air power will also be developed to a great extent. Jet-propelled aircraft are already a reality. Whether by that time, there will be aircraft flying on atomic energy is still a vague proposition, but this possibility cannot entirely ruled out, as nothing seems impossible in this age of modern science.

Things To Come

What are the possibilities of technical and scientific developments that may emerge in the Atomic Age? Some of them are: Atomic bombs (they may be timed or limited in effect), atomic shells for use in heavy artillery guns, bombs and shells filled with bacteria guided and radio-controlled missiles and bombs, jet-propelled tanks, and not to say the least the most deadly poison gases.

The use of jet-propelled aircraft may be a thing of the past. But assuredly, the aircraft will be faster, bigger in size, and their ceiling and range will be much greater than today. The aircraft will play the role of battle-ships of the air. Their armament will be heavier, and they will be using atomic shells in their guns. Curiously enough, their landing speed will be reduced, and therefore the problem of large landing fields will not arise. They will have tractor undercarriages in order to enable them to land in difficult country. The reduction of the landing speed may be solved by the addition of the rotating wing similar to that of the autogiro. These new juggernauts of the air will only be huge flying wings with two or even three decks. Their wings will be V-shaped with the apex to the fore. These giants will easily accommodate anything up to a battalion strength of infantry with all their front-line impediments. The aircraft of the future will be equipped with improved type of radar and television transmitters that will be able to give a picture of the area bombed to the base operation centre, whether the bombing has been a success or not. In addition they will be able to take photos of the area flown over in any type of weather and visibility. Experiments carried out at present have been encouraging and show promise of realities.

Flying Saucers

There is at present news in the air regarding "fying saucers", which will become realities by 2000 A.D. These are in the experimental stage at present. As the name suggests, these are huge flying discs, comprising two or three decks for passengers and cargo. Their engines, which will be operating on atomic energy, will be housed at each end of one diameter, and the third engine at the apex in front. In addition, they will have two or three revolving wings on top to give extra power for lift and assisting in descending slowly. Having all the qualities of the autogiro, they could land anywhere. Their speed will be faster than that of sound.

The artillery of the future will be quite different. The guns will not require towing, as they will be mounted on tractor undercarriages, and engine will take the gun wherever required. The gun vehicle will house the entire crew, be equipped with radar and be able to move over all types of terrain, including devices for crossing water obstacles. The whole assembly will be protected against radio-activity. The guns will fire atomoc shells of limited power to achieve desired effect. One of the greatest characteristics of future artillery will be its mobility and speed. There will be one more difference as compared to the present day gun, in that the future field piece will be required to operate in much closer support of the infantry, and it will not require as long a range as that of today.

The tank of the future will be similarly affected. It will be much bigger and equipped with new devices consistent with the time in that it will be protected against radio-activity, be equipped with radar and be able to fire atomic shells if required. The tank of 2000 A.D. will be an amphibian affair and operate over any type of terrain.

Pattern Of War

What of the pattern of war? Let us first of all consider the question of the atom bomb insofaras the army is concerned.

There are those that are of the opinion that the army will be playing a secondary role, and that it wil be the air force that will dominate the war of the future. Curiously enough, there are authorities who are of the definite opinion that the army will play an important part. And incidentally, as far as the army is concerned, it will not be the artillery or the tank that will dominate war, but the infantry!

For example, in a future battle, the air force will bomb a point that we have to capture, the artillery will bombard it, the tank will be over-running it, and finally the infantry will capture, hold, and consolidate it. Therefore the infantry will still be there to play a vital role.

In a war in which the atom bomb is used, the infantry will be right in the fore-front of battle, as a matter of fact, as close as possible to the enemy. This is because it will be safer. The proximity of the two opposing forces can be judged from the fact that the atom bomb effect covers an area of approximately four square miles. Places held within that distance from the enemy will be considered safe, because under such circumstances the enemy would naturally be unable to use the atom bomb, as otherwise he will be placing his own safety in jeopardy.

Air Transportation

The next point to consider is that in order to be close to the enemy within the range stated above, how will the infantry be affected? One fact stands out clear, and that is, that the infantry will have to be moved as fast as possible. The most feasible method would be by air. Therefore it can be safely said that the majority, if not all of the infantry, will either be airborne or air-transported. The next best possible method would be motor-transportation, although the alternative of employing gliders for the purpose sounds more plausible. The vehicles of the future, in which the infantry may be transported will be improved types of armoured cars or lorries, which will be protected against radio-activity. As regards gliders, their capacity will be greater and they would be able to land almost anywhere. This could be made possible by reducing their landing speed to that of a running man, and by means of huge parachutes to assist in their descent. The quickest way to get to the object will undoubtedly be to drop paratroops, which after all are air-infantry.

It is natural to assume that in the age of the atom, he who strikes the first blow, will have tremendous advantage over his enemy. Consequently, although offensive action will play an important part in a future war, each side will endeavour to seize the initiative and hold it.

Air attacks will be more devastating than have been experienced before. Blitzkrieg atom bombing will be resorted to on a large scale. Plastering the enemy to the point of either exhausting his defence or complete annihilation will herald an attack. Under such circumstances defence will be in the form of—well defended areas or well dispersed fortresses, the like of which have never been seen before. These defended areas will be equipped and protected with the latest devices. Most of the installations will be underground, the main object of which will be to counteract the effect of the atom bomb. They will be furnished to the last word in comfort, leave alone such necessities as electric and water systems, and supplies to last a good few months.

The over-ground structure of these fortresses will be one mass of so-called impregnable all-round defences, with mine-fields, booby traps, alarm devices, anti-tank obstacles and radar. There will also be instruments to record the effect of the atom bomb and radio-activity, just as there are seismographs to record earthquakes effects. In addition there will be instruments to record the various details of weather, and metereological changes.

In such a well defended area, the tank and the artillery would not have much effect except nuisance value. Under the circumstances where the artillery and armour would be put into secondary importance, it will be the infantry who would come into their own to combat the enemy.

Infantry Personnel

As to the infantryman himself, here is a pen-picture of him. To move with the times, he will be wearing the lightest of equipment, which will protect him against extremes of climate, gas and radioactivity caused by the atom bomb. Due to the absence of land lines of communication, the problems of supplying rations and material will be solved by dropping from the air. He will also have to carry rations to last him at least three days. These rations will comprise some form of tablets containing vitamins, and pills to quench his thirst. Under less strenuous conditions, he will be supplied with improved type of compact rations, a packet of which will be sufficient for about a week.

The equipment of the infantryman will consist of a sort of overall covering him from head to foot. It will be radioactivity proof. On his head he will don a helmet equipped with goggles, which will be adjustable for vision both far and near. His complete gear will not weigh more than a few pounds, all this including his rations a miniature wireless set, and his weapon. As an alternative the battery of his set, which will keep on charging with the slightest of movement like a self-winding wrist watch, will assist in the airconditioning of his overall. His weapon will be of the automatic type able to fire atomic bullets of localised effect.

The whole object of making the infantryman as light as possible in very respect will be to assist him moving faster, and to increase his mobility and manoeuvreability. This fact will moreover aid in carrying more infantrymen in an aircraft.

The infantryman of the future will be better educated and he will be given the psychological background for his role. Besides training in tactics, he will receive education in elementary science of the day, R/T procedure and to acapt himself to conditions both climatic and otherwise. Not only will he be taught movement by foot and motor-transport but also by air, whether he is air transported or dropped from the air.

The Officers

What will officers be like in fifty years time? Will they have to possess the same qualities that are required of them today? Will they require more brawn than brain or vice versa? Ten to one they will certainly require more brains. They will have to be highly educated and polished soldiers. They will not necessarily have to be personal leaders as is the order of the day at present. The reason for this is that the

(Continued on Page 23)

Josef Truman of: You can go wherever you like.

GOOD batsmen display their real game when they play against good bowlers. Great batsmen are only revealed when they face accomplished and really great bowlers. Batsmen should never be dominated by the reputation or the great name of the bowlers. Remember that it is the ball that a bowler bowls and not his reputation that should get a batsman out.

Play The Ball, Not The Bowler

GOOD BATSMEN SHOULD BE AT HOME ON ANY WICKET

By
C. K. NAYUDU
Indian Test Cricketer

THE two bowlers, Ramadhin of West Indies and Iverson of Australia, have held the upper-hand in the last two seasons. It may be noted that these two differ in their styles, but they are spin bowlers alright.

They did baffle many batsmen, and would baffle many more, as long as the batsmen allow them to do so. Batting against them and their type needs very careful watching and very correct use of feet. Iverson with his freak hold is said to bowl more googlies. On wickets which do not yield much spin, these bowlers could turn considerably to keep the batsmen at bay.

Accomplished batsmen like Denis Compton and Hutton will not easily walk in the lair, for they will easily walk and smother the ball at the pitch if they find it can be done or go rightback and shorten the length of the bowling by playing them back.

I Face Rhodes

Few hours before I was to play against the celebrated perfect bowler, Wilfred Rhodes, in Bombay, I met the immortal Ranji and asked him "How a batsman should face bowlers like Rhodes?"

With a smile on his face, the great Indian stalwart of those days observed, "A batsman has to do two things against bowler like him. Firstly, he has to jump and convert his deliveries either a fulltoss or a half-volley, and drive them as hard as he can, and secondly, if he cann't do this and if the length is short for the batsman to pick them up as a half-volley, he should step back, thus making the length shorter and easier to play a safe-back." To develop this mode of attack against such bowlers, assiduous practice, correct use of feet and quick judgment are essential qualities.

It is always found that good batsman reveals his prowess only against good bowlers, as he is not apt to concentrate on less important occasions. The batsman and the bowler always combat to get to the top. That is why the reason the batsman also comes into his own. The battle of wits between the two—the bowler and the batsman—is at its height, and cricket is worth its name during the contest. The batsman has to remain alert all the while, for he can not take liberties or think of frills, when the concentrated attack is fully aimed at him. At the same time, the bowler also does not indulge in useless and meaningless pursuits in trying to uproot batsman, when he realises that he is up against a man who knows his job thoroughly. Cricket at this period is not a game of chance. It is like diamond cutting diamond and steel meeting steel. People watch Cricket and they judge who is dominating whom.

Play The Ball

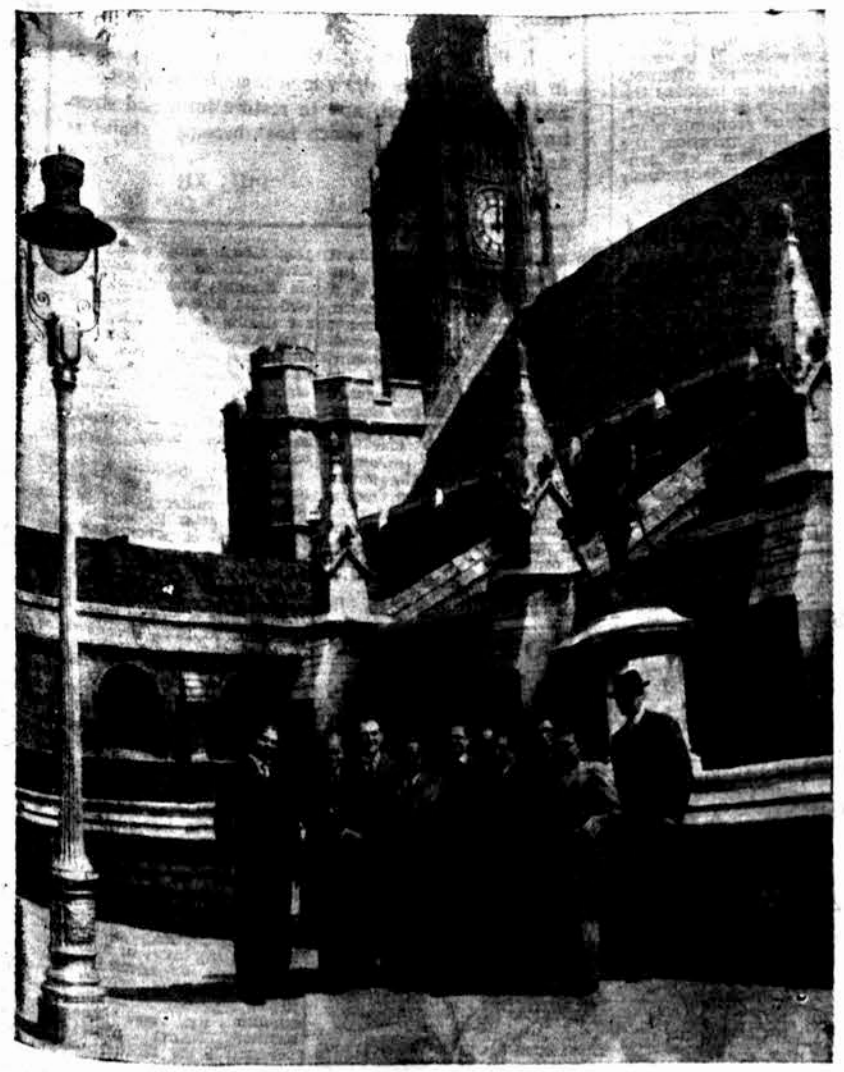
A batsman should never be dominated by the reputation or great name of a bowler, but he should play the ball as it should be played. I have never had an occasion of seeing the great Don Bradman take up his cudgels against the great bowlers in his wonderful cricketing career, but I am cocksure he too must have been ruthlessly unmerciful against recognised great bowlers.

I remember to have read somewhere, this Australian stalwart of the game saying' "I knew all about Bill O'Reilly's reputation, but went in against him as I do against good bowlers, saying to myself—Well one must win. "It is the ball that the bowler bowls, not his reputation that should get you out.

The great Don, it may be recalled, scored heavily against that immaculate precision—bowler, Verity. Verity bowled always his best and Don paid his compliments by showing his best. Don used to show what was best in him. Verity used to claim Don's wicket whenever the pitch helped him (bowler).

Young players learn a great deal by watching the game of great exponents of the game. Our batsmen of the future should take lessons from instances of great batsmen as to how to negotiate versatile bowlers. They should always follow the methods of play adopted by the great stalwarts of the past. Aggression of the right type and at the right time should be the aim of our batsmen. So cultivate the habit of alertness in converting the supposed good-length deliveries into half?volleys or go back to make it short length but no mid-way dealings. I am happy to know Indian batsmen are by nature fitted to adopt the above method of negotiating all spin bowlers on all grounds and in all matches. In the forthcoming Test series against the M.C.C. visitors to India, I hope our batsmen will not forget what to do against the visitors' spin attack.

Press Party Before Parliament



Picture shows members of the Indian Press Delegation with Mr. Woodrow Wyatt, Under-Secretary of State for war, who played Host to the party on their visit to Parliament Mr. Wyatt is fifth from left in the picture.

Indian Journalists On Tour In Britain Get

FIRST TASTE OF LION'S DRINK!

WHEN the members of the Indian Press Delegation touring Britain arrived in Edinburgh in mid-May they were told that an old gentleman was waiting to see them. We had had a fairly tiring day, and this visit was not on our programme. Still, politely we went down to the lounge to be introduced to Sir George Russel, ex-Bihar Civilian, who I believe acted as the Governor of that State (then Province) for some time.

As soon as the escorting officer in charge of our party mentioned the name of Mr. Ramakrishna Benipuri, the old gentleman came forward clearly pronouncing Mr. Benipuri's name and said: "I know him". Having seen the difficulty most Britishers had with our names, I guessed the reason. So I whispered in the old man's cars: "How do you know him? Did you put him in jail?"

"Yes, I had something to do with that", the old gentleman whispered back with a grin: and a few moments later I found the ex-bureaucrat and the ex-jailbird engrossed in the friendliest conversation.

Indo-British Relations

That incident is tipical of the change in attitude that has come over the British in their attitude to India and Indians. Just as in India we now treat them with great friendship and cordiality, so I found during my brief stay in Britain that an Indian attracts very friendly attention from the British. This has some odd results, as a couple of incidents that happened to me in Kensington showed.

Kensnigton is the part of London where lots of old India hands live. They frequent an Indian hotel, JAMSHED run by an enterprising Parsi, Mr. Mody, from Bombay. It has a headwaiter who comes, to use his own words: "from India's colony, South Africa"; and a Malayali chef. Old India hands come here to eat hot Madras curry or "Dhansak". One day, as I was going to my room after dining at this little place, an old lady greeted me and askde if I had ever been in Bangalore.

Presently she started telling me how her great grndfather,

BY
G. N. ACHARYA

Captain Lloyd served the East India Company and had been imprisoned in Bangalore by Tippu Sultan. "He was a cruel man, was he not?" she asked me. "When you come here, do we treat you like that?" I tried to tell her that I was not there as a conquerer. But she was only concerned about the sufferings of her great grandfather—poor dear.

Gait And Soul

It was also while coming away from Kensington that I bumped into another odd figure. I had come into the Kensington gardens from the Kensington end and wanted to go out at the Bayswater road. By the time I reached that end the gates were shut. I was not the only one in that plight. There were quite a few. There was a discussion about what should be done and the rule-bound British suggested going round to a distant gate which might be open. I sug-

(Continued on page 23)

LAST LOOK ROUND

Land Holdings

The complex land holdings and revenue system of Madras will undergo a radical change, according to the Madras Land Revenue Reforms Committee's report. The Committee, which was appointed by the Government of Madras to consider and make recommendations for the improvement of the method of land revenue in ryotwari areas, the system of land revenue administration, the tenure of holding of ryotwari land and conditions of the agricultural workers, has stipulated that no person whose holdings carry already an assessment of Rs. 250 or above should be allowed to acquire additional lands.

The basic factor that guided the committee to come to this conclusion according to the report is 'peasant proprietorship is the pattern best suited to the genius and traditions of our people.' Further the Committee's report admitting the impossibility of elaborate investigations says, "in formulating our recommendations we have aimed at immediate rather than ultimate, the practical rather than the ideal, the expedient rather than doctrinaire; and it is inevitable in such a report that in many places an aspect of compromise should be more visible than inflexible logic."

That the Committee should make such recommendations at this time when landowners are exhorted to make use of all forms of modern, mechanical and scientific cultivation to increase production, passes one's understanding. Will uneconomic holdings ever afford scope and facilities for agricultural experiments is a big question. Discouraging collective farming, the report says: "collective farming as a matter of deliberate state policy should generally be ruled out." But with an afterthought and to compromise with the protoganists of collective farming, it recommends that the state should actively support the organisation of collective farms, if 85 per cent of the village community offers to organise them. While holding on one side that no compulsory collectivism should be fostered by the state, it tolerates such farms when 85 per cent of the villagers are ready to organise them; it is neither socialism nor feudalism but a cross between. It is strange that when world organisations have felt the need for collective farming the committee is still groping in medieval darkness.

The recommendations affect adversely the drive for food production, as the report has fixed that the crucial date for implementing the recommendations—if adopted by the Government—should be July 1. Those who might have made land transactions which are likely to fall on or after July 1 might keep their transactions in abeyance fearing state confiscation of lands thus acquired. This stoppage of the creation of big, non-collective, and non-co-operative farms may operate against the state's self-sufficiency programmes.

Though the report passes off as quasi-Socialist in its recommendations it fails to have any say on the existing big holdings.

Population

The WHO's statistics on world population reveal that mankind has increased by 825,700,000 during the last fifty years. The world population in 1900 is given as 1,551,700,000 as compared with 2,377,400,000 in 1949. The largest increase is in India and Pakistan where the total taken together shows an increase by 137,900,000 rising from 282,500,000 in 1900 to 420,400,000 in 1949. But the pity is that with such enormous increases in the population there is no proportionate increase in food. The attribute 'hungry' has come to be the customary companion of the word 'Indian.'

Julian Huxley said recently that many countries should take drastic steps to reduce their populations. He urged that this was a question brooking no delay, for the earth's population was increasing at the rate of two people every three seconds. In India it is still more an urgent problem.

The Planning Commission which was set up by the Central Government applied its mind to the question of family planning but made only a superficial approach to that issue. Its so-called plan betrays a degree of ignorance on the issue. For, the Planning Commission merely comments in two or three paragraphs on the role of hospitals in teaching nurses or other seekers the dependable technique of birth control. But from a national body of its status, the country expects a detailed study on the question, and a plan for the implementation of a sound population policy. It is essential that sincere attempts should be made to increase the food production of the country. Unless a sound economic planning is put into operation the population problem will continue to loom dangerously large over us.

Code Of Conduct

Following in the footsteps of the U.P. Congress High Command, the President of the Utkal Pradesh Congress Committee has issued a circular to all Congress workers of Orissa asking them not to (a) become dealers of any controlled commodity, (b) own any lorry or bus if connected with the regional transport authority, (c) approach any Government servant for any appointment or permit and (d) to interest themselves in anybody's legal affairs.

In view of the widespread corruption and moral degeneration among the Congress ranks, the warning, though belated, is wise and timely. It is a happy augury that wisdom has dawned at last. Such a warning will considerably help to check the rot prevailing in the Congress organisation. The Congress organisation of late has become the target of attack from all political quarters. With splits and dissensions threatening the national body it is good that some code of conduct is formulated to purge the anti-social elements in the party. But the question that arises is, will the Party Chief act strictly to implement the warning of the Committee? That remains to be seen.

If the circular has been issued only with an eye on the impending elections it will lose its meaning. The remedy will be worse than the disease.

Afforestation

"It seems a tragedy, that today, few people are interested in the forests and in its denizens", observed the Maharaja of Mysore while delivering the convocation address of the Madras Forests' college at Coimbatore. His words correctly point out the latest tendency among the people to exploit the woods in a mad race for self-preservation. In South India many forests have disappeared; state forests are depleted; thickly wooded hills and valleys like those in the Nilgiris lie like scorched earth losing their elusive charm. The necessity of reafforestation is nation's important task at this time. The ruler explaining this observed "afforestation means more rain, which means more food, more supply of wood for domestic and national purposes, and therefore a happy and contented community and nation". In America, Canada and U.S.S.R. forests are reared scientifically on mountain belts and near dry lands to step up the productive capacity of the lands. Along with afforestation, preservation of present forests is also important. Fuel consumption has reached such a stage that it may not be possible for conservation of forests to keep pace with exploitation. The issue must be tackled right now to stop further destruction of valuable forests.

The protection of the wild woods cannot be left to the care of isolated groups. The state has greater responsibility. Effective measures must be taken to enforce its policy of preservation of forests.

Lovers of nature and romanticists too can play their part in this development of national economy in their own way. Is it not true that the High priest of nature said "One impulse from vernal wood will teach you more of man, than all the sages can"!

Insult To Amazons

An insult to the legion of Hippolyte!

A tribe that trounced a bragging Greek army would never have tolerated the attitude of six Tommies who disobeyed the command of a Corporal in Korea for having been called 'girls'. This perversity is rather amazing. What strange logic is that of man who accepts woman as an angel, a devil, a baby-face, a machine, an instrument, and a sweet-heart never accepts her as a human being and an equal?

Modern medical theory proves that the weaker than her counter part. Modern girl takes pride to assume masculine sense of honour and feels elated when an attribute like 'boyish' is given to her. But when the son of Adam is endearingly called 'sissy', he responds with a wry face and threatens to clout the nose of the 'offender!

Is there any field in the sphere of human activities where the feminine gender has no hand either directly or indirectly? Has any woman ever been vanquished in the domestic war of nerves? The eyes that shed purposeful tears at a minute's notice are equally good at spotting the enemy in hot war too. Progressing in leaps and bounds and outpacing their opposite sex, Eves command not only the scarred veterans of hundred battles but the 'sissy' boys of the theatrical companies.

History will stand evidence to prove the prowess of women. Who got the better of a Triumvir and an adventurer-Mark Antony? Whose charm landed a mighty Danine-Samson-into the goal of Philistines? Nearer home who harassed a big Moghul emperor-Akbar for years? Whose valour brought down the pride of British at the battle of Jhansi? The weaker sex!

What further conquests are on their path, no one knows.

WORK UNITES MEN

OVER and above the distinction between employer and employee, which threatens more seriously every day to become a pitiless separation, there is human labor itself: the work to be done, the job to which every man contributes something vital and personal, with a view to supplying society with goods and services adequate to its needs.

It lies in the very nature of labor, understood in this sense, to draw men together in a genuine and intimate union, and to restore form and structure to a society which has become shapeless and unstable.

PIUS XII

BETWEEN YOU AND ME

(Continued from Page 3.)

nor rejected it. India claims that the Partition was on a territorial basis while Pakistan adumbrated the communal plank. We have heard of belligerency and neutrality. Even in neutrality, there are various gradations — benevolent neutral and belligerent neutral. But Pandit Nehru's non-involvement adds a new term in political dictionary.

★ ★

The implications of this policy are far reaching. Pandit Nehru emphasises that non-involvement is not neutrality. India supported the United Nations policy on the Korean issue. Many Powers sent military contingents to fight the Communists. India, in furtherance of the United Nations policy, sent an Ambulance Unit to Korea. Pandit Nehru was emphatic that India could not send any military units, as her Army was mainly intended for the defence of India. We will look after the wounded, and shall not do the wounding. This paradox of non-involvement is of the spirit of 'Ardha Nari.'

★ ★

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai is a shining example of this dual personality. He runs with the Government and runs after Mr. Kripalani. When both the Congress and the Praja Party have decreed that their members should not owe allegiance to any rival political organisation, Mr. Kidwai is in the Central Cabinet and also in the Central Executive of the Praja Party. Mr. Kripalani represents another aspect of this diarchic ideology. He has quit the Congress, and even after the Patna fire works, his aspiration is only to form a friendly Opposition to the Congress. An opposition can never be opposition always, and must be ready to be the alternate government. Thus even the spearhead of the prospective. Opposition is not free from the 'Ardha Nari' concept. It is time that we behaved like men and women on our own right.

★ ★

Though the Indian Press has lost its battle for freedom in the first round with the Government, the Fourth Estate seems to be in for a big victory in Europe. Some time back, Mr. Herbert Morrison accused Soviet Russia of accentuating international tension by an aggressive foreign policy and by systematically blocking and fouling in international channel of information. He challenged the Communist Party paper "Pravda" to publish a statement from him or Mr Attlee in the same reciprocal spirit in which the world press publishes interviews of the Soviet high-ups "Pravda" was hard put to it, either to mouth or vomit the Morrison Pill. Being badly caught, it tried to parry the challenge.

The Soviet organ at first refused to publish any such statement on the ground that its columns were open only to champions of peace, and not war-mongers. It evidently forgot that its own 'peace offensive' was sometimes more irritating than the alleged war mongering; but on second thoughts, it agreed to give space to Mr. Morrison's statement. In accepting the challenge "Pravda" declared that its circulation would suffer by the publication of Mr. Morrison's statement, but it would undergo the sacrifice. It looks a practical joke to hear that publicity to Mr. Morrison's statement will act as a deep freeze of "Pravda's" sway over its readers. Soviet citizens will for the first time hear the voice of the Free World, and not mere Moscow Megaphone.

★ ★

Freedom of expression which is the life breath of democracy is not yet properly understood in all its content and context. England perhaps is a unique example of a democracy which votes money out of its exchequer to make the opposition going, and sometimes going strong. In many countries, the voice of the opposition is a lone cry in the wilderness, half jammed and half muffled. This is a pointer to India, as well. Democracy must be made safe to the opposition, as well as to the Government. Otherwise, it degenerates itself into "Demo-Crazy".

Atomic Threat

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

FOLLOWING IN BALBOA'S WAKE

Stamps And The History Of The Panama Canal

AMONG the most fascinating of all stamps are the ones showing that eternal monument to the genius and enterprise of man—the monumental achievement we briefly call the "Panama Canal". The bringing to fruition of this great undertaking was not only beset with obstacles from its very conception, but at one time seemed likely to be abandoned altogether.

Proud Cortez stood on a peak in Darien and gazed at the Pacific: and all lovers of poetry know how thunderstruck his men were. Granting that Keats had got a little mixed up in his personages, and confused Cortez with Balboa, it can still not be denied that it must have boggled the imagination of any man to stand there and see the world falling away into an eternity of ocean.

Balboa Tried First

All this happened more than four hundred years ago. Balboa was not a mere visionary who got an insensate pleasure out of staring at the Pacific—he wanted to put his discovery to practical use. But how? Try as he might, there simply did not seem to be any way through—for a boat. He even went so far as to get his men together and carry four brigantines across the Isthmus. But it can be seen that this method had its inherent drawbacks, and although Balboa had guts enough to compel his men to move ships over mountains, future generations found this a little difficult, and had to be content with rounding the Horn, getting most of their ships dashed to pieces for their pains.

After a couple of hundred years of this, men got tired of losing so many ships and being chewed up by the cannibals that populated the inhospitable land of Tierra del Fuego, at the extreme southern tip of the South American continent. Once again the problem was tackled. Some men tried to plan a canal across Darien, some tried Panama, others Nicaragua, but although many brains tried the impossible from time to time, none got very far and all plans ended in disaster, with their sponsors winding up as bankrupt and disillusioned men.

Enter De Lesseps

The canal across the Isthmus became a dream, then a legend, and was finally forgotten—until the middle of the last century. Ferdinand De Lesseps was a man subject to grandiose visions. More important was the fact that he had the determination and the genius necessary to carry his far-fetched plans to fruition, absurd and impractible as they might originally have seemed to others.

Men had said that a canal across the Suez Isthmus was impossible, that the Indian Ocean would rush in and engulf every country around the Mediterranean. These lands had not been inundated, yet De Lesseps had managed to pull Suez out of his hat, like a magician would a rabbit. Not, of course, without having had to overcome obstacles that would have driven a dozen lesser men to suicide, but what is a setback to a man who has something of this magnitude to show at the end of his labours!

With Suez an accomplished fact, and with the accolades of the world ringing in his ears Lesseps took on Panama. The reputation of De Lesseps to perform the impossible was such that hardly had the work begun than the French sent him a boat load of lamps that could be employed in torchlight processons intended to mark the 'Completion' of the project! Sad to relate poor De Lesseps had bitten off far more than he could chew. With the victor of Suez meeting his Waterloo in the fever-ridden swamps of the Panamanian hinterland, the world was not to know the Canal for some decades yet.

The problem of Suez was the comparatively simple one of planning a mammoth task and carrying it through to success by imagination, hard work and the God-given spark of genius. These qualities were not to suffice for Panama. In addition there were other difficulties, which needlessly complicated matters. At the very onset, two serious rival claimants came forward for the honour of having the proposed canal pass through their territories: Nicaragua and Panama.

Rival Claimants

Both factions had many arguments to put forward, and despite the fact that the canal has finally been built in Panama, there are not wanting sane and level-headed men at the present day who maintain quite dispassionately that nine-tenths of the difficulties of linking the Atlantic and Pacific would not have arisen at all if Nicaragua had carried the day, instead of Panama.

THE ADVANTAGE OF THE PANAMA ROUTE WAS THAT IT WAS ONLY 35 MILES LONG. AGAINST THIS IT HAD TO BE REALISED THAT THE TERRAIN ROSE, IN PORTIONS OF THE CONTINENTAL DIVIDE, TO A HEIGHT OF OVER 300 FEET. THE NICARAGUA CANAL WOULD, ON THE OTHER HAND, HAVE BEEN AT LEAST 150 MILES LONG, BUT THE ADVANTAGE OF THIS ROUTE WAS THAT THE MEAN HEIGHT OF THE DIVIDE HERE WAS ONLY ABOUT 150 FEET, WHILE OF THE 150 MILES LENGTH FULLY A THIRD CONSISTED OF THE DEEP LAKE OF NICARAGUA, CONNECTED TO THE ATLANTIC SIDE BY A NAVIGABLE RIVER, THIS FACT MAKING UNNECESARY ANY EXCAVATING WHATEVER FOR MUCH OF THE PROPOSED ROUTE.

But while these wrangles were in progress, a certain Lt Wyse obtained a canal concession from the Columbian Government, of which power Panama was a province. De Lesseps, convening an international congress at Paris, purchased Wyse's concession for 10,000,000 francs, although plans for floating the actual Panama Canal Company did not mature for another nine years, when one with a capital of 3,000,000,000 francs was brought into being.

After two years of preliminary surveys, it was decided to attempt a sea-level canal with an approximate depth of 30 feet. After a year of fruitless labour, De Lesseps realised he was getting nowhere and switched over to planning a "lock" canal, to compensate for the different levels of the Atlantic and the Pacific. But by the middle of 1889, the entire concern, due to widespread corruption and an increasingly inefficient management was well-nigh bankrupt and had to wind up.

U. S. Takes A Hand

While De Lesseps was struggling at Panama, the United States had been carrying on work at Nicaragua. In 1893 the Nicaraguan venture also collapsed, and the position was the same as it had been a decade ago. America, with a vital interest in the area, was naturally perturbed about a canal owned and operated by European powers, and tried to come to terms with the French concessionaires. A commission attempted to negotiate terms but met with no success. So the commission recommended that the only way out of the difficulty was to take over the Nicaraguan project once again.

Naturally there were violent champions of both States: some were strongly for Panama, others just as fervently in favour of Nicaragua. It appeared that the latter were on the point of winning the case at this stage and work had all but started on the Nicaraguan side when there was a dramatic move made by one of the Panama supporters: he claimed that Nicaragua was a land infested with volcanoes!

Unlucky Volcano

It was useless for the protagonists of the other side to vow that not a volcano existed in Nicaragua. It availed not a whit that the very commission sent out by the United States was there to prove the point. For a NICARAGUAN stamp was produced as the chief exhibit—a stamp showing a volcano in full eruption! If the Nicaraguans themselves admitted the presence of volcanoes and settled the point by portraying one on stamps, what further evidence was needed! The case was thrown ignominiously out of court and Panama won the day.

The French Panama Canal Company, realising that without government funds it would be impossible to complete the work, offered to sell its property and concession to the United States for 40,000,000 dollars, and in 1902 a bill was approved by the President agreeing to the purchase, provided that Columbia handed over a six-mile strip, bordering the canal, in perpetuity.

Although a treaty was actually signed in 1903, the Columbian Senate refused to ratify it, and the U.S., wearied with all this dickering was on the point of re-opening negotiations with Nicaragua yet once more! But by this time, the people of Panama were also fed up, and took a hand in the matter directly. There was one of those lightning revolts that are such an exciting feature of the South American political landscape, and one of the first acts of the newly-created Panama Republic was to grant a strip ten miles wide to the United States in perpetuity along with all the rights of the former French concession.

Thus it was that a humble stamp decided an issue of tremendous importance and with the granting of rights over the Canal Zone, the United States went full steam ahead with the work.

The Isthmus has naturally figured on quite a lot of Panamanian stamps, forming the oasis of the design of not only the sets issued under the Columbian administration, but by the new Republic. Balboa, the man who first started people dreaming of this venture is honoured on the 1 cent values of the series of 1906 and 1909 while an even greater and more lasting means of fame is the fact that the currency of the country is based on the "Balboa." All this, of course, in addition to there being several places named in his honour.

The fourth centenary of Balboa's discovery of the Pacific is recalled by Panama's issue of 1913, which showed him "a la Cortez" on a mountain overlooking the Pacific, while other stamps also feature him.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

FOUR YEARS OF PAKISTAN

Two of the eight stamps issued by Pakistan in honour of the Fourth Anniversary of the foundation of the state. The description of the designs of the series will be given next week.

More Czechs

CZECHOSLOVAKIA has been busy churning them out. Dvorak and Smetana both appear somewhat befuddled and bewhiskered on a series of four stamps issued in their honour. More about this set at a later date, but the stamps are muddy brown and dirty grey respectively. If you don't believe it, get them and find out!

Dr. Bohuslav Smeral, one of the king pins of the Czech Communist Party figures on two labels with a face value of 1.50 kcs and 3 kcs. Why not? Put the whole hierarchy on. Collectors can take it.

"Disk-throwing", "gymnasting", skiing and football are the subjects of a sport set of denominations 1 kc, 1.50 kcs, 3 kcs and 5 kcs, these pastimes evidently being just the thing to keep good little Stakhanovites in trim.

They seem to be running out of subjects, after all, for in July there are stamps in honour of a "socialist" politician, one Josef Hybes. Values: 1.50 and 2 kcs. There is also a series on order to publicise SOVIET films. Wonder if Moscow will oblige and put in a good word for Czech films, to return the compliment?

Alois Jirasek, "famous Czech writer" provides the excuse for four stamps due in August. Two feature the author and two his books. Values are 1.50 kcs, 3 kcs, 4 kcs and 5 kcs.

September will see youth busy doing its bit studying, planting trees, etc. Vana Mahotsava seems to have seeped across the "curtain"!

New Indo-China Stamps

CAMBODIA, Viet Nam and Laos have been having a hectic time lately, and far-reaching political shuffles have been taking part in their part of the world. They have been granted some more freedom, among the concessions being the right to issue special stamps.

Laos and Cambodia are newcomers to the album, while Viet Nam, which some years ago was responsible for an alarming spate of overprints, is a combination of what was formerly Annam and Cochin-China.

The stamps of each of the states will be printed in Paris, but the choice of designs et al. is in local hands. The rebels in the north terrain have been having a hard time lately, and have given up all pretence of running postal affairs. According to one of the correspondents of "Stamp Collecting", the local stamp market is very much in the doldrums. Little material is available and both sellers and buyers are in a state of indifference, presumably having more important things to occupy their minds.

Most of the trade with China has ceased, due to the latter having gone communist, and most of the mail from China is routed via Macao or Hong Kong. As a consequence of this state of affairs, the stamps of these two places are extremely plentiful, but, as I said, there does not seem to be any offtake of the accumulating stocks. Commercial correspondence also flows in from Chiang Kai-Shek's bastion of Formosa, while the frontier with Thailand having been recently opened, there is also some material coming in from that country.

While one can have no objection to a country setting out to issue its own stamps, one cannot help wondering where all this going to stop. By now most issuing authorities have realised that there is gold in them thar' stamps—and lose no opportunity cashing in on them.

In all likelihood the proposed stamps of the Indo Chinese States will be available in Paris the moment they come out, although currency regulations may well prevent free circulation.

Stamp For Santa Claus!

THE making of images is the result of a popular art, traces of which are to be found in all the countries of the world. Among the finest works of this kind are the images of the little village of Epinal, in France. There is a museum in the Vosges where a permanent reference collection of various forms of statuary has been formed.

The purpose of this museum is to establish a record of imagery down the ages combining fairy tales, traditional themes and all manner of folk lore, which, particularly in older days, delighted one and all.

Many of the humble artisans who worked to bring these folk tales to life in various forms handed down the art from generation to generation, and the origins date back several hundred years, though the oldest existing piece from Epinal is from 1664. There has been an unbroken line of craftsmen from the 15th Century onwards, and although the advent of lithography rendered necessary a slight change in technique, the themes were the traditional ones, and the accent predominantly on religious subjects.

And of all themes, St. Nicholas has been among the most popular. This universally beloved figure—known to English speaking children as Santa Claus—is patron to many types of people. Kids love him, of course, but thieves claim him as their patron saint as well to say nothing of young women who need a dowry to find a husband!

The real life history of the Saint is none too clear, but it is fairly certain that he was one time Bishop of Myra, while there is a strong tradition that he left a bundle containing fine raiment and a plentiful supply of cash when a young maiden was about to be sold into slavery—or worse—because the father could not afford a dower. The art of making images reached its peak during the last century, when local products not only excited admiration in France itself, but drew praise from foreigners.

The establishment of the Musee National de l'Imagerie Francaise has been honoured by the issue of a multi-coloured stamp showing one of the masterpieces of Jean-Charles Didier, a representation of St. Nicholas dating from the 18th Century.

The denomination of the stamp is 15 frs, and the colour is olive-black, reddish, and brown. The stamp has been engraved by Pheulpin from a design by Lemagny, measures 22 mm by 36 mm (in vertical format) and is perforated 13, being printed 25 to the sheet. **The stamp was issued on June 23rd at Epinal, and two days later throughout the rest of the country.**

It is well produced, of a low face and without a surcharge, and should be very popular with all collectors. There is likely to be quite a run on this particular item for every kid who got an album from Santa Claus will want his favourite saint to grace it!

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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PUBLIC NOTICES

G.I.P. RAILWAY—TENDERS

THE DIST. CONTROLLER (Grainshops) G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V.T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 p.m. on 16-7-1951 for the supply of Crystal Sugar at the Railway Godown, Shed No. 3, Wadi Bandar. Tender documents may be obtained on payment of Re. 1/- per set either in cash or by Money Order from the above office. (550)

FAMOUS PALMIST

Accurate Predictions! Consult Prof. Swamy, Expert Palmist. Patronised by famous film-stars and prominent leaders all over India.

Now staying at:—

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BOMBAY.

Paint That Kills Mosquitoes

LONDON, July 7: Cement paints impregnated with DDT and "Gammexane"—developed by a British firm—have proved, in three years of laboratory tests, to be highly successful against insect pests, and particularly the yellow fever mosquito. Field trials of the paints are now to be held in Ceylon.

The tests, carried out on various types of flies and mosquitoes, have shown in general that even after as many as 12 months, both DDT—and "Gammexane"—impregnated forms of the paint are capable of killing insects exposed to them.

Multi-Million Dollar Fuel Plant Plan

WALSENBURG, Colorado, July 7, (UPA): The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company acknowledged receipt of a proposal to build a synthetic fuel plant in Southern Colorado. State Senator Sam Taylor said he might fly to London to discuss the plan.

Taylor said that he would get in touch with Governor Dan Thornton and other State Officials immediately to get their reaction to the English company's apparent interest in building the multi-million dollar synthetic plant in the area.

He said this programme is economically feasible and with the Iran oil field virtually at a standstill the time is now ripe to lunch such a programme.

Agricultural Produce Act To Be Amended

BOMBAY, Saturday

The Government of Bombay proposes to amend the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939, making such changes as have become necessary after a review of the working of the Act. The proposed amendments mainly relate to representation of local bodies and agricultural organisation on the market committees.

The amending Bill has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette, of July 5.

Franco Tastes A Defeat

MADRID, July 7 (PTI-Reuter): The Spanish Parliament—for only the second time under the Franco regime—yesterday rejected a measure proposed by the Cabinet.

The Parliament's Finance Commission decided by 18 votes to four to send back to the Government as inacceptable a bill to increase the land tax.

FILM STORAGE GUTTED

Loss Several Thousands

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Loss estimated at several thousand rupees was caused due to a fire that broke out in a film storage at Moughal Lane, Mahim, today. Before three fire fighters from Shivaji Park Fire Station could reach the spot, several reels of film were distroyed that were stored in the premises. The fire was brought under control after fighting the flames for about an hour. The cause of fire is not known.

GRANT OF PASSPORT FACILITIES

New Procedure

BOMBAY Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has decided not to deliver passports to travel agents or passport brokers in future. They will be handed over direct to the applicants or to their representatives (not travel agents) holding the necessary authorisation from them.

This decision is influenced by the fact that certain travel agencies appear to have been operating a 'racket' and are not only extorting large sums of money from illiterate persons but are also circumventing Passport Rules.

As regards applications for the grant of passport facilities such an application should be presented personally by the applicant concerned to the District Magistrate (or his nominee) of the District in which he resides and to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, C.I.D., Bombay, in case he is residing in Greater Bombay. Normally, a passport will be ready in a month's time.

In the event of any difficulty in getting a passport an applicant is advised to contact the District Magistrate concerned or the Passport Officer, Bombay, as the case may be.

Mudgal Inquiry Closes

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Committee of the Indian Parliament inquiring into the conduct of Mr. H. G. Mudgal, M. P. concluded its work here this afternoon.

The Committee, with Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari as Chairman, began its enquiry on June 29 and sat almost day to day and examined more than 25 witnesses, including the representatives of the Reserve Bank and the Government of Bombay on the Board of the Bombay Bullion Association.

The Committee is expected to meet again in Delhi towards the end of the month and finalise its report to the Speaker of Parliament.

Fire Arms Used By Mangrol Rioters

SURAT, July 7 (PTI): Communal disturbances broke out at Mangrol, near Kosamba, about thirty miles from Surat, this afternoon, according to a report received in official quarters here.

The report added that eleven persons were injured in the disturbances in which members of both communities are stated to have used firearms.

The Collector and the District Superintendent of Police of Surat have left for Mangrol with a strong police force.

Senator Urges Enquiry Into "China Lobby"

WASHINGTON, July 7, (UPA): Senator Wayne Morse yesterday introduced a resolution to provide for investigation of the so-called "China lobby" and any other foreign organization to seeking to influence American policy.

On the suggestion of Senator William Knowland Morse fixed the scope of the proposed inquiry to cover any such efforts since December 7, 1941,—the date upon which the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbour.

COCKTAIL PARTY TO AIR MISSION

Mr. Gopala Menon, Representative of the Government of India in Malaya gave a cocktail party to the Air Goodwill Mission which visited Singapore recently. Picture shows Mr. Menon with the members of the Mission.

INDIA'S COMPLAINT TO U. N. COUNCIL

Border Violations Again In Kashmir

UNITED NATIONS July 7. (UPA & PTI-Reuter).

INDIA and Pakistan on Friday exchanged a new series of charges of Kashmir cease-fire violations.

Pakistan said that incidents were charged by both sides and it was "a travesty of facts to say that all the blame lay with Pakistan".

THE COMPLAINT

In the new complaint addressed to Sir Gladwyn Jebb, President of the Security Council, Indian delegate, Mr. B. N. Rau, said: "I am directed by my government to bring to the notice of the Security Council, the following further incidents involving violations by Pakistan of the cease-fire Agreement.

"1. On June 25 at Uri, a platoon of Pakistan troops and fifty civilians raided three villages one thousand yards within Indian territory, flogged the male inhabitants and looted 4,000 rupees worth of ornaments and took away 186 goats or sheep.

"2. On June 25 seven Pakistan border police laid an ambush eight and half miles south west of Ranbirsinghpura and drove away all cattle from a village within Indian territory.

"3. On June 26 at Samba, Pakistan border police opened fire on a patrol within Indian territory killing one and wounding four.

"4. On June 30 also at Samba, Pakistan border police fired 2,000 rounds at an Indian patrol within Indian territory.

DULY REPORTED

Mr. B. N. Rau's letter also informed the President of the Security Council that the three incidents reported in the communication of June 30 had occurred between June 23 and 26.

"All these incidents" Mr. Rau added "we duly reported to the United Nations Observers".

It was learnt that there were no plans at present to call for a meeting of the Security Council to consider the Indian communications.

In the normal course United Nations Observers send to headquarters periodic reports of happenings in the area of their observations.

ENQUIRY INTO PAK RAIDS ENDS

SRINAGAR, July 7 (UPI): UN Military Observers in Kashmir have completed preliminary investigation into the Bunyar Nukah incident in Uri area in which some Pakistani civilians crossed the cease-fire line recently causing disturbances in three villages.

A report is expected to be sent to India and Pakistan army headquarters when final investigation is made.

SUEZ CANAL ISSUE TO GO TO U. N.

NEW YORK, July 7 (UPI-AFP): Egypt's refusal to permit cargoes bound for Israel to pass through the Suez Canal may shortly be brought before the Security Council, it was learned here today.

Many powers have shown increased concern about Egypt's attitude since the flare-up of the Anglo-Persian oil dispute.

DIWAKAR LIFTS VEIL

MADRAS, July 7 (PTI): Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting denied today that insufficient funds were the cause of crippling the effectiveness of Indian propaganda abroad, as compared to that of Pakistan. Mr. Diwakar who arrived here today from Vizagapatam added "money is not the only question. Certain foreign countries are more interested in Pakistan."

Secunderabad Robbery

SECUNDERABAD, July 7 ((UPI): Jewellery and cash estimated at over a lakh of rupees were robbed from the bungalow of Nawab Ahmed Nawaz Jung, near clock tower Secunderabad, yesterday. Police enquiries are in progress.

PLANT TREES FOR FUTURE GOOD

M. P. Patil's Broadcast

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay's Agriculture Minister, Mr. M. P. Patil, today appealed to the people of the State to plant trees in increasing numbers rear them with greater care and thus make the Vanamahotsava celebrations of which have already started throughout the country, a complete success. He was broadcasting from the Bombay station of All India Radio.

The Minister also congratulated the public in general for the fine way in which they had responded to the appeals for playing their part in the Vanamahotsava celebrations in the previous years.

After explaining the Government plans for regeneration of the exploited forests and afforestation of denuded hills and barren plains, the Minister said that the Government had announced liberal concessions for tree-planting so that the public could plant trees wherever possible and enjoy their fruit.

MUNSHI FOR BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India, is expected to arrive in Bombay tomorrow by air from New Delhi on a three-day official visit. He will attend a high-level conference of representatives of the Ministry of Food, Government of India, Department of Civil Supplies, Government of Bombay, GIP and B B and C I Railways and Bombay Port Trust authorities to discuss the food-grain transportation problem. He will leave for Hyderabad on Wednesday.

JAWANS OBSERVE VANAMAHOTSAVA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Jawans of the various army units in Southern Command observed tree plantation day today.

The Southern command authorities have made arrangements to ensure that the trees planted are well looked after. Individual jawans and officers will be made responsible for looking after a definite number of trees which will be numbered.

MR. S. K. PATIL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Shri S. K. Patil, President, B. P. C. C. and Mayor of Bombay will leave for Bangalore on Monday, July 9, to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee and will return to the City on July 16 after attending the A.I.C.C. Session.

OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

Need For Enquiry Into Grow More Food Campaign

REASONS BEHIND CRISIS IN ORISSA

PRIME MINISTER'S return to Capital from Kashmir, Mr. Gopalswamy Ayyangar's plain talk to Pakistan, arrival of Dr. Frank Graham, Mr. V. P. Menon's visit, Mr. Munshi's broadcast, Van Mahotsava Week and dress rehearsal of monsoon were the highlights of the week in New Delhi.

THE Orissa Governor has come here to secure a loan to meet the ways and means position of his state. The Chief Minister of Orissa, budgeted for a deficit of Rs. 43.94 lakhs last February. Presenting his budget, the Chief Minister said:—

"The fact that we are spending more now than we are earning or that we are incurring heavy debts should not lead anyone to doubt our solvency. Our assets are big enough to warrant investments and expenditure on a much grander scale. After a very careful consideration, the Orissa Government have allowed to continue all temporary schemes, which are operating in the current year and such other schemes which are absolutely necessary and unavoidable or which are wholly or partially self-paying."

This was followed by the Orissa Minister's discussion of their development plans with the Planning Commission, which after a good deal of pruning envisaged the expenditure of 11 crores in five years or Rs. 2.2 crores a year. Assuming that the Centre will bear 2/3rd of this expenditure the Orissa Government will have to find about Rs. 73 lakhs a year for five years commencing from April 1, 1951. Suddenly last week, news of a financial crisis in Orissa filtered through to New Delhi It was learnt that the Government had already overdrawn Rs. 2.5 crores from the Reserve Bank and the Governor along with Chief Minister would shortly visit the capital to arrange for a loan of Rs. three crores "to tide over the present crisis." The Chief Minister duly arrived here on July 5, 95 days after making his budget speech. This is what he had declared on February 28:—

"We shall remain naked for a time, if not for all time to come, if we reconcile ourselves to the policy of cutting our coat according to cloth. It is not the budget which should determine the needs of the state but it is the needs of state, which should determine the budget."

The Causes

One view here is that the Orissa crisis has demonstrated the folly of pampering the linguist areas to start bankrupt states with bottle feeding from the Centre. Another view is that the Finance Minister before advancing the loan, should consult Messrs. Rajagopalachary and Gopalswamy Ayyangar, who in their craze for democracy, are creating many more bankrupt units. Mass democracy is an expensive institution, but mass democracy neither means playing at Parliamentary institutions nor does it mean a bankruptcy court Solvency is the corner stone of democracy. Incidently what did Governor Asaf Ali do to stop this financial rot in Orissa? While His Excellency the ex-Ambassador at Washington is living in the cooler climate of Europe, comfortably drawing Rs. 2,700 a month, the officiating Governor has had the unpleasant duty of negotiating a loan with the Government of India.

"Anti-climax was reached on Thursday when Orissa's Finance Department discovered that deficit was only a accounting mistake. Orissa Government, it was pointed out had drawn two crores 75 lakhs from the Reserve Bank to finance Mahanadi project now in execution. By mistake it was treated as revenue deficit. It was in reality a liability of Government of India.

India's Finance Minister readily accepted his Government's liability and directed the Reserve Bank to cancel overdraft."

Ten-Year Plan

While the Planning Commission has been wrestling with its work of formulating a five-year plan, the Food and Agriculture Minister, Mr Munshi announced his ten-year Plan during the week.

"Our Ten-year Programme", said Mr. Munshi, "apart from hydro-electric works, must yield every year an addition of five million acres of intensive cultivation, one million acres of fallow land for fresh cultivation, five thousand stud bulls, fifteen million cattle immunised from rinderpest, three crore trees planted, 10,000 villages looked after by Bhoome Sena."

Proceeding Mr. Munshi said:—"Rajasthan desert advances towards the Gangetic plain at the rate of half a mile a year over a front of about 100 miles. If this process remains unchecked the Rajasthan desert will progressively engulf the very fertile plains of North India."

Mr. Munshi's diagnosis is a corret one. But sitting at New Delhi he has neither the power nor the co-operation of the States to stop the onward march of desert to fertile areas. Last meeting of the Forest Advisory Council could be cited to illustrate the point, according to reports, Mr. Munshi was described as the Minister for Food and Forests, who had neither Food nor Forests. As already reported the State Ministers were not prepared to discuss a National Forest Policy for India. As I have indicated, both the yield and revenues from Forest Departments in the States had been on the increase. One view here is that the State Governments were making up frim the Forests, what they had been losing from Prohibition.

So far as the Grow More Food Campaign is concerned, it has outlived its utility. It has now become a vested interest

The Yardstick

The latest Report of the Public Accounts Committee contains the following "yardsticks" supplied to the Committee by the Ministry of Agriculture:—

1. One surface well normally irrigates five acres of land gives additional yield of one ton of of foodgrains

2. Improved seed give an additional yield of 10 percent iver the yield which would otherwise have been given.

3. One ton of sulphate of ammonia produces two to three tons of foodgrains .

4. One ton of oil cake manure produces one ton foodgrains.

5. One ton bone meal produces two tons of additional foodgrains.

6. One ton of green manure seed produces two tons additional foodgrains

7. Twenty tons compost produces one ton of foodgrains.

The Central Ministry of Agriculture sanctions surface wells and schemes of minor irrigation, doles out money for improved seed and fertilizers and measures the resulting additional yield with the yardsticks, its experts have fashioned.

Then natural calamities intervene as handy face-saving devices Statistics provide another door to escape from criticism. When everything fails, blame is placed on the cultivator, who is accused of eating more than he needed.

Now forgotten first report on the Grow More Food Campaign, published in 1945 stated as follows:—

"The cultivator, with his native shrewdness has not been slow in adopting various measures to increase his yield in a period which was marked by comparative high prices for foodgrains. It can be safely assumed that to the extent the prevailing conditions permitted and his resources warranted, he would so adjust his cropping as to maximise the production of food."

The issue, however, is why with the considerable increase in prices over 1945 price level, the cultivator fails to bring his maximum to the market The answer will be supplied by the Congress Policy. While the purchasing power is shifted to countryside, the land revenue remains what it was thirty years ago. Furthermore cultivator gets, almost everything he wants for the production of food at controlled prices. He has no investment habits. He has no vices of urban population. He therefore produces just enough to pay his taxes and meet his daily needs. The Campaign would have had better results, if, instead of doling out crores from the Central Exchequer, land taxes were increased to keep pace with the rates of income tax

One view, expressed in Parliament, has been to hold an impartial enquiry into these various campaigns conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture. The tax-payer is sick of pleadings and excuses. It has no faith in yardsticks. It wants results and reasons why the results are not being achieved.

HINDUS & SIKHS ATTEND 'ID' DAY RECEPTION

Morarji Desai Calls For Self-Introspection

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A reception to exchange 'Id' greetings was held at Kaisar Baug today under the auspices of the Indian National Society. Mr. Morarji Desai Home Minister, Government of Bombay, and Mayor Patil attended the reception.

Speaking on the occasion Mr. Morarji said that Id was meant to remind us that we should not forget the religious commandments and strive to be good. He urged people to understand the spirit underlying every religion. He said we should try to promote peace and contentment. This was a day for self-introspection, the Minister said and advised the people to develop good thoughts and follow them in practice.

Every religion leads to the same goal though by different paths, Mr. Morarji said. It is no use preaching sermons to others, the best way is to be good and your goodness will automatically influence others and make them good.

NATIONAL CHARACTER

Earlier Mr. Patil thanked the Society on behalf of the Congress and the people of Bombay. He said we must be good in thoughts, good in deeds. and develop the virtues of mercy piety and tolerence.

He was glad to note that Hindus and Sikhs were also present at the meeting and appealed to the people to develop a national character.

Mr. Mohamed Tahir, J.P., President of the Indian National Society, thanked the congregation on behalf of the Society.

Maulana Azad, India's Minister for Education, left Istanbul for Teheran on Saturday by air.

MASS PRAYERS AT AZAD MAIDAN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Ten Thousand city Muslim, dressed in their best, today congregated for their Id-ul-Fitr mass prayers at the Azad Maidan.

The City Muslims are celebrating Id today, the moon having been seen last night.

The Azad Maidan prayers were led by High Priest Kazi Hafiz Gulam Mohammad, who exhorted the devotees to acquit themselves as good Mussalmans and citizens.

Prayers were also offered at all the mosques in the city. Diplomatic envoys of Egypt, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Dominica participated in the Azad Maidan.

SULTAN OF MOROCCO DENIES A RIGHT

PARIS, July 7 (PTI-Reuter): Sultan Sidi Mohammed Ben Yusef of Morocco last night refused to affix his seal to a 'Dahir' (decree) giving Moroccans and French residents the right to elect Municipal Councils. These Councils are now appointed by the court.

The France presse agency correspondent in Rabat, reporting the Sultan's refusal, said it was not thought the action was prompted by a desire to maintain the privilege of appointing the Councils.

DEMOCRATIC SWARAJ PARTY

Plea To Merge With Bharatiya Sang

BOMBAY, Saturday: A plea to merge the Democratic Swaraj Party in the Bharatiya Jana Sangh of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, will be made in the Annual Conference of the Swaraj Party to be held at Poona on August 1 and 2. The decision to move a resolution to this effect at the Poona Conference of the Party was taken at a special meeting of the Democratic Swaraj Party held here this evening. Barrister Jamnadas Mehta presided.

A nine-man Committee was set up to draft the election manifesto of the Party, which should include, it was suggested, a promise to keep the basic salary of every free Indian citizen as 100 rupees

Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, President of the People's Party, is likely to attend the Annual Conference of the Democratic Swaraj Party at Poona.

WARNER'S COUNTER CHARGES

HOLLYWOOD, July 7 (UPA): New York financier J. Arthur Warner, 52, on Friday added adultry charges to his legal battle seeking to end his three-week marriage to actress Kay Buckley, 29.

The charges were made in a cross complaint to the actress' divorce or annulment suit in which she charged he induced her into going through an illegal Mexican marriages.

The latest cross complaint filed in the Superior Court charged she had slept with a "John Doe" and another man named Milton Pickman who was identified in the action as the actress' agent

This happened, Warner charged, during the three weeks of marriage to Miss Buckley.

The cross complaint raised to 15 the number of reasons Warner has cited for ending his marriage.

Miss Buckley in her original action charged that Warner was not legally divorced from the Greenwich, Connecticut, Socialite Aline Warner.

Jap Peace Treaty In September

WASHINGTON, July 7 (UPA): The Japanese peace treaty which is designed to turn a defeated enemy into a Western ally will be signed formally in San Francisco during the first week in September.

The State Department announced Friday night that San Francisco, which is the site of the UN founding conference, would be the scene of the historic peace signing with the second of the vanquished Axis powers of World War II. The conference is scheduled for September 4-8.

Invitations to attend the conference have not yet been sent out but all 53 nations which technically were at war with Japan would be eligible to take part in the treaty signing ceremony. This would also include Russia and her satellites, but State Department officials expressed doubt the Communists would join in signing the treaty which they have consistenly opposed.

RANGOON: The Burma Government has received a copy of the draft Japanese treaty from the United States Department, an official source said here today.

Pope Pius XII announced that a mass dedicated to world peace would in future be held in Saint Peters every day

BIO-TONA

A boon for Babies to make Stout and Healthy, from Cradle to Youth. Messrs. ROY & CO (Princess Street, Bombay 2).

Doris Hart Wins Wimbledon's Coveted 'Triple'

7 (PTI-REUTER). WIMBLEDON, SURRY JULY MISS DORIS HART, 26-YEAR OLD AMERICAN NUMBER TWO, WON THREE TITLES AT WIMBLEDON TODAY TO SET THE SEAL ON A BRILLIANT TENNIS CAREER.

She won the final of the women's singles, the women's doubles and mixed doubles without conceding a set, and equalled the feat of her compatriot, Miss Louise Brough, who won these three events last year.

Frank Sedgman, Australia's number one, won the men's doubles and paired with Miss Hart to take the mixed.

Miss Hart hammered Miss Shirley Fry into quick defeat in the singles and then joined partnership with her to topple the holder. Miss. Brough and Mrs. Margaret Du Pont, in the women's doubles.

Altogether Miss Hart held the centre court for more than three hours.

Miss Fry had trouble with her service throughout and the only game she did win was on Miss Hart's service.

Miss Hart won the last ten games in a row.

Once told by her doctors she would be a permanent cripple, Miss Hart has triumphed over her physical disability to become the most graceful woman stroke player in the world today.

Often since the war she has come within striking distance of the Wimbledon titles and twice before had reached the final. Today it was a case of third time lucky.

The following were the results:—

Women singles final

Miss Doris Hart (United States) beat Miss Shirley Fry (United States) 6-1, 6-0.

Men's Doubles Final

F. Sedgman and K. McGregor (Australia) beat E. Sturgess (South Africa) and J. Drobny (Egypt) 3-6, 6-2, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3.

Women's Doubles Final

Miss Doris Hart and Miss Shirley Fry (United States) beat Miss Louise Brough and Mrs. Margaret Du Pont (United States) 6-3, 13-11.

Mixed Doubles Final

Frank Sedgman (Australia) and Miss Doris Hart (United States) beat Mervyn Rose and Mrs. Nancy Bolton (Australia) 7-5, 6-2.

GEOFF DUKE WINS 500 C.C. RACE

ASSEN (Holland) July 7 (PTI-Reuter): Geoff Duke winner of both the senior and junior races in the Isle of Man Tourist Trophy meeting this year, won the 500 C.C event in the Dutch T.T. races here this afternoon. He rode a Norton. Another British rider Bill Doran won the 350 C.C. race in which Duke fell and had to retire.

Gianni Leoni of Italy (M. V.) won the 125 C.C. race.

All three races counted towards the World Motor Cycling championship.

Duke's time for the senior race (298 kilometres) was one hour 56 minutes 3.9 seconds and his average speed 153.87 kilometres per hour.

Doran took one hour 44 minutes 18.1 seconds to cover the 248 kilometres of the junior course averaging 142.68 kilometres per our.

Leont covered the 115.75 kilometres of the 125 C.C. course in 56 minutes 20.5 seconds averaging 123.27 kilometres per haur.

British 1,000 Yds. Sprint Cycling Won By Bardsley

LONDON, July 7 (PTI-Reuter): Cyril Bardsley, 21-year-old plumber from Manchester, today won the British 1,000 yards sprint cycling championship at Herne Hill Track, Southeast London.

Bardsley beat Alan Bannister (Manchester Wheelers) who has held the title for three years, by two matches to one in a closely contested final.

Bannister was runner-up, while Lloyd Bench beat D. McKellow by two matches to one to decide the third place.

CONISTAN WINS BIG RACE IN BRISBANE

BRISBANE, July 7 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. E. E. D. White's Conistan, by St. Constand out of Ballet won the Boomben Ten Thousand here today by a length from Mr. A A. Nurell's Deep Sea with Mr. E. G. Alexander's Devey Jones three quarters of a length away third. There were 21 runners.

Conistan which carried seven stone two pounds and started at 10 to 1 was ridden by A. McGrowide. The winner was seventh coming into the straight and came with great dash near the post. The favourite, Warrah Ring, fell a furlong from home when making up ground close behind the leaders.

KARNATAK LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In a keenly contested match played between Kanara Young Footballers and Hind Bros. late in the evening at the Oval today, in the Karnatak Football League, the latter surprised the former by a solitary goal scored in the second half by R. P. Bangera. The losers goalkeeper Seetharam who dashed against the defender while saving the shot, lost the control and fell down, the result of which he got the injuries on the lips and had removed him to the St. George Hospital where he was treated.

Earlier, Karnatak Sports Club defeated Shree Krishna F.C. by odd goal in three while Vande Mataram Sports Club gained both the points over Uchil United by odd goal of three.

Scoreboard In Boxing

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 7: Boxing fans will get in on the scoring secrets of the judges when Harry "Id" Matthews, Seattle light heavyweight, meets baby Dutch Culbertson, Los Angeles heavy weight, in a ten round bout here on July 17.

For the first time in this country electrical score board will be hung from the balconies to give fans the judges' scoring at the end of each round.

Comulative points also will be shown.

Thus the fans will know at all times how the opponents stand in the scoring. PTI-Reuter.

Women's World High Jump Record Broken

LONDON, July 7 (PTI-Reuter): Mrs. Sheila Lerwell, British women's high jump champion, beat the world record for the event when she cleared five feet seven and half inches (1.715 metres) at the Women's Amateur Athletics Association (Britain) Championships at the White City Stadium here today.

The official world record of five feet and seven and a quarter inches (1.71 metres) is held by Mrs. Fanny Blankers-Koen of Holland.

MOHAN BAGAN BEAT RAJASTHAN

CALCUTTA, July 7 (PTI): Mohan Bagan beat Rajasthan by one goal to nil in the only match of the first division football league today.

The match was played in aid of charities.

XAVIER'S OPEN T. T. TOURNEY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Xavier's College Open Taoic Tennis tournament which annually receives the highest number of entries commences on Wednesday, July 18 and ends on July 29. It will be played at the College Hall.

The last date of receipt of entries is Sunday, July 15 at 8-30 p.m. and should be forwarded to the Hon. Secretary at the College.

England's Bold Batting Brings Slender Lead

S. AFRICAN 68 RUNS AHEAD AND 7 WKTS. IN HAND IN THIRD TEST

MANCHESTER, July 7 (PTI-Reuter).

AFTER England had gained a first innings lead of 53, South Africa were 68 runs ahead with seven second innings wickets in hand at the end of the third day of the third cricket test here today.

On a pitch affected by rain, England adopted a bold policy before being dismissed for 211 in reply to South Africa's first innings of 158. At the close South Africa were 121 for three wickets in their second innings.

Following the blank day on Friday the drying turf today was ideal for South Africa's bowlers but eight England players reached double figures before, inspite of splendid bowling by Geoff Chubb, 40-year-old Springbok fast medium bowler.

Playing in his third test, Chubb took six wickets for 51 to beat his figures of five for 57 in the previous test at Lords. Chubb made the ball move either way and kept an accurate length and direction.

Freddie Brown, England captain, showed his batsmen the way by making the top score of 42. Then Laker and Bedser put on 53 together for the eighth wicket.

Rain held up play for a short time after lunch, but the wicket eased gradually although Bedser was difficult to play when the South Africans batted a second time. They lost two wickets for 19 and another at 60, but Eric Brown and Jack Cheetham took few risks and had put on 61 in an unfinished fourth wicket partnership.

The scores were:—

SOUTH AFRICA

(1st Innings) 158

ENGLAND (1st Innings)

L. Hutton c Van Ryneveld b. Athol Rowan 27, J. T. Ikin c Cheetham b Chubb 22, R. Simpson st. Waite b Mann 11, Graveney b Athol Rowan 15, Watson b. Chubb 21, Brown c Van Ryneveld b Athol Rowan 42, Evans c Waite b Chubb 2, Laker c Nourse b. Chubb 27, Bedser not out 30, Tattersell c Cheetham b Chubb 1, Statham c Chetham b Chubb 1, Extras 12, TOTAL 221.

Fall of wickets: 1-30; 2-58; 3-70; 4-91; 5-127; 6-143; 7-147; 8-200; 9-207; 10-211.

Bowling Analysis: McCarthy 14-4-36-0; Chubb 26.2-7-51-6; A. Rowan 29-4-75-3; Mann 16-5-37-1.

SOUTH AFRICA (2nd Innings)

Eric Rowan batting 44, Waite b Statham 0; Van Ryneveld c Laker 7; Nourse c Evans b Tattersall 20; Cheetham batting 35; Extras 15. TOTAL (for 3 wkts.) 121.

Fall of wickets: 1-4; 2-19; 3-60.

Bowling Analysis: Bedser 12-3-38-0; Statham 8-1-10-1; Laker 14-1-30-1; Tattersall 13-3-33-1.

Sports News In Brief

POONA, July 7: Poona Sub-Area XI retained today the Southern Command Trophy for the second year in succession by defeating Deccan Area, represented by Gurkhas, by two goals to nil in the final of the Southern Command Football Tournament played at Rajendrasinhji Stadium.

N. Zealand Win 2nd Rugby Test

SYDNEY, July 7 (PTI-Reuter): The New Zealand "All Blacks" rugby union touring team beat Australia by seventeen points to eleven in the second test match here today. They led nine—three at half time.

England Wins Third Soccer Test

BRISBANE, July 7 (PTI-Reuter): The English F. A. touring team won the third soccer test against Australia here today by four goals to one: All the goals were scored in the first half. England won the first test 4/1 and the second 17/0.

Callan Cup Soccer

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The basement team in the Senior Division of the Harwood League surprised the BEST Sports Club this evening at the St. Xavier's College ground Parel when they accounted for them by the odd goal in three in the replayed first round of the Callan Cup Football tournament.

The Gymkhanamen took the initiative from the outset and their forwards led the Tramwaymen to a merry dance but despite their superiority they were able to score only once in the first session. A nice pass from outside left Raghavan saw Ishwar Rao trap it and send it into the net much to the surprise of all for it was a rather feeble shot.

After the breather the Tramwaymen had their chances of securing but their forwards both Almeida and Ramchandra missed easy chances of equalising. Midway in this session Raghavan placed the Gymkhanamen further and a few minutes before the final whistle Ramcandra reduced the margin.

"Hefty Loon" Triumphs In Melbourne Grand National

MELBOURNE, July 7 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. A. N. Payne's Hefty Loon, by Eculedon out of Kate Marlow, a fifty to one outsider won the Melbourne Grand National Hurdle Race on the Flemington race-course here today.

Hefty Loon won by a neck from Mr. D. R. Porter's Foxen with D. M. and C. F. Taylor's Euripedes half a length away third. There were eighteen runners.

Hefty Loon, who carried nine stone four pounds, covered the three miles course in five minutes thirty-nine and three-quarters seconds.

DYER AND ENID BOCARRO SURPRISED BY SAMPAT AND RUBY SATARAWALA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

WINNERS of perhaps the biggest numbers of mixed titles since the days of Khurshed Kapadia and Miss Perin Madan, Oswyn Dyer and Miss Enid Bocarro, who have among other victories also the national crown, tasted defeat this evening in the "Times" Table Tennis Championships in the second round against Dilip Sampat and Miss Ruby Satarawala in three thrill packed games.

This defeat of the fancied pair has been the biggest upset of the table tennis season so far. Dilip Sampat, who appears to play better with every turn to the tables combined magnificently with Ruby to unsettle the champions. The game was full of excitement, with all the four players drawing rounds of applause for their splendid display.

Miss Mani Dastur, the find of the last season, continued to justify the good opinion formed of her, when this evening she accounted for the well-known player Mrs. Jaya Deshprabhu (nee Walawalkar). Five keenly fought out games had to be played before the younger player asserted her superiority.

The following are the results:—

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Mani Dastoor beat Jaya Deshprabhu 21-10 19-21 19-21 21-11 21-11.

MIXED DOUBLES

FIRST ROUND: U. M. Chandarana and Indu Desai w.o. 'A' Pair; S. L. Shroff and Mrs. Mani Bharucha beat U. S. Bangera and Kusum Lotwalla 21-4 21-16; K. N. S Narayanan and Kamal Rege beat J. G. Parekh and Dhun Mistry 19-21 21-15 21-19; S. K. Thackersey and Mani Dastoor beat B. Surendra and Betty D'Mello 21-19 21-14; K. N. Muthuswamy and Freny Gagrat beat P. Kumar and Nora Love 21-13 19-21 21-14; B. P. Baliga and Mrs. Banoo Cama beat I. Swamy and Joy D'Souza 21-12 21-13; A. I. Jacob and Nirmala Merchant beat M. Srinivas and Irene Samuel 21-19 15-21 21-10; J. Sequeira and Prisca Nunes w.o. D. P. Somaya and Jaya Deshprabhu.

SECOND ROUND: U. M. Chandarana and Indu Desai beat A. I. Jacob and Nirmala Merchant 14-21 23-21 21-18; S. N. Gandhi and Silloo Motiwalla w.o. 'B' Pair; D. P. Sampat and Ruby Satarawalla beat O. Dyer and Enid Bocarro 21-18 13-21 21-17; B. P. Baliga and Banoo Cama beat K. N. S. Narayanan and Kamal Rege 21-11 21-14; S. V. Gaokar and Charm Javeri beat J. Ezekiel and Banoo Mowdawalla 21-19 21-15; Y. S. Vyas and Gool Nasikwalla w.o. S. N. Motiwalla and Freny Palia; J. Sequeira and Prisca Nunes beat R. N. Muthuswamy and Freny Gagrat 19-21 21-10 21-8; S. L. Shroff and Mrs. Mani Bharucha beat S. K. Thackersey and Mani Dastoor 21-8 21-12.

MEN'S DOUBLES

FIRST ROUND: M. S. Ajrekar and K. R. Chandorkar beat B. Abraham and A. Benjamin 21-12 21-13; V. Ranganath and M. Srinivas beat A. D'Souza and L. Lopes 21-14 21-17; A. I. Jacob and S. K. Thackersey beat R. Gazdar and F. Bode 21-13 17-21; 21-14; S. N. Gandhi and B. P. Baliga beat J. Sequeira and P. K. Joshi 21-3, 22-20; Y. S. Vyas and C. R. Kelekar beat D. G. Hathiramani and G. R. Chandorkar 21-12, 22-20; S. V. Gaokar and R. S. Dawda w.o. S. Swami and A. Lopes.

SECOND ROUND: M. L. Lulla and N. L. Bajaj beat A. R. Subramanian and K. R. Setty 21-14, 21-18; K. Ganesh and V. Venkatraman w.o. 'D' Pair; M. S. Ajrekar and K. R. Chandorkar beat S. Ketkar and J. Nensey 21-18, 21-14; S. V. Gaokar and R. J. Dawda beat S. N. Gandhi and B. P. Baliga 18-21 21-15 21-14; D. Solomon and J. Ezekiel beat R. Kulkarni and N. V. Paranjpe 21-15, 21-12; B. Mistry and V. M. Nadkarni beat D. N. Bhatkal and R. N. Muthuswamy 19-21, 21-13; 21-13; P. S. Sandawalia and V. B. Jog beat T. S. Natrajan and R. G. Aiyar 21-16, 21-14; Y. S. Vyas and C. R. Kelekar beat V. Ranganath and M. Srinivas 21-18, 21-12; Y. M. Mahajan and U. S. Bangera beat R. M. Zaveri and G. N. Galwankar 21-18, 25-23; R. A. Seth and A. H. Desai w.o. S. Venkatraman and E. J. Punegar; A. I. Jacob and S. K. Thackersey beat Soli Engineer and J. I. Jacob 21-14, 24-22; D. P. Sampat and Soli Shroff beat V. D. Dalal and M. Shinde 21-9 21-18; D. H. Kapadia and Sam Motiwalla beat D. D. Walwalkar and K. R. Panjri 21-16, 21-13; I. Swamy and T. S. Naidu w.o. 'F' Pair.

C. C. I. Badminton

George Lewis "Toys" With Bal Bhagwat

BOMBAY, Saturday.

GEORGE LEWIS, the captain of the Indian Thomas Cup team of 1948, proved this evening in the Cricket Club of India Open Badminton Championships that "Father Time" has not taken such a heavy toll of him as is generally supposed.

Meeting a leading Bombay player renowned for his steadiness—Bal Bhagwat—in the singles, George Lewis rose to great heights when not only did he defeat his opponent, but also confounded all present with the ridiculous ease with which he "toyed" with him. Tossing with great perfection, Lewis blended his game with neat drops to bring about a complete rout of Bhagwat, beating him 15-6, 15-0.

Wong Peng Soon, the Malayan wizard of the feather game, won as he liked against Prabhakar Jhaveri. Wong showed great retrieving abilities, when he tempted Jhaveri (who is locally known for his smashes) to kill his easy lobs. But try as hard as he would the C.C.I. player found the Malayan returning most of them with uncanny accuracy.

Homi Talyarkhan got the better of Ramesh Desai in two straight games. After fighting all the way upto ten points in the first game, Ramesh suddenly called it a day, and did not add even a solitary point, including the next game.

The following were the results:

Men's Singles

Henry Ferreira beat Gregory Fernandes 15-2 15-1; P. S. Nilkant beat C. L. de Soysa 15-3 15-7; N. M. Natekar beat C. D. Dias 15-8 15-7; Homi Talyarkhan beat Ramesh Desai 15-10 15-1; George Lewis beat Bal Bhagwat 15-6 15-0; Wong Peng Soon (Malaya) beat P. M. Jhaveri 15-1 15-0; V. Kamat w.o. M. Guha; C. B. Kalapa wo T N. Seth; D. S. Kumana w.o. G. Hemmady; D. N. Dhongade w. o. Amrit Lal Dewan.

Men's Doubles

M. R. Kundaji and J. G. Kirawant w.o. T. N. Seth and G. Hemmady; P. S. Nilkant and D. S. Kumana beat M. R. Kundaji and J. G Kirawant.

Mixed Doubles

Mrs. S. Lal and N. M. Natekar beat Miss C. Gilbert and V. Kamat 15-0 15-5; Mrs. Nevaskar and R. A. Dongre w.o. Mrs. R. Soman and T. N. Seth.

Women's Doubles

Miss B. Saldanha and Miss Tehmi Vakil beat Miss Homai Dubash and Miss Siloo Vakil 18-14 15-9; Miss Vasumati Oak and Mrs. Shireen beat Miss Sushila Rege and Miss Dhun Vakil 15-13 15-12.

TODAY'S MATCHES

5 p.m. Miss B. Saldanha vs Miss S. Deodhar. 5-20 p.m. R. A. Dongre and Mrs. Nevasker vs G. P. Fernandez and Miss R. Kshatriya. 5-40 p.m. H. Ferreira and Miss S. Deodhar vs A. R. Kavarana and Miss R. Dastur. 6 p.m. G. P. Shirke vs Devinder Mohan. 6-20 p.m. A. Piruz vs P. S. Nilkanth. 6-40 p.m. N. M. Natekar vs D. S. Kumana. 7 p.m. Wong Peng Soon vs Bala V. Ullal. 7-20 p.m. G. L. Lewis vs C. B. Kalappa.

SHELL DROP A POINT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Burmah-Shell, present Senior Division Harwood Football League leaders were forced to share four goals with Bombay Amateurs at the Cooperage this evening; while Goan Sports scraped home winners by a solitary goal against Dockyard Sports early today.

To A. P. Fernandes once more fell the distinction of scoring Shell's first goal. In the 8th minute of play from the goal-mouth scramble he netted into an untenanted goal.

After a series of dangerous tries, Amateurs gained the inevitable equalizer. Krishna the left outer moved inwards and dribbling past two defenders beat a helpless Santiago in Shell's goal in the 20th minute of play.

Midway through the second period A. P. Fernandes took hold of a forward pass from Maxie and had Sanjiva beaten from an angle. Maxie left the field soon afterwards a casualty due to a leg injury.

A free kick just outside the Shell box against Willmer fouling Ishwar Rao provided a sensational equalizer for Amateurs in the 25th minute of the second half. Rajling took the kick and scooped on to a defenders head. The ball went to Ishwar Rao and he beat Santiago easily.

The Amateurs were now on top with corners being dangerously averted by Shell.

GOANS TRIUMPH

A snap goal, by centre forward Antao, enabled Goan Sports to emerge victorious by a solitary goal against Dockyard early this evening.

Pressmen Draw With Collegians

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Times of India" Sports Club lost a valuable point in the Second Division of the Harwood League when they shared two goals with St. Xavier's Colege S. C. at the latter's Gymkhana ground, Parel. Earlier, Khatau Sports Club collected full points at the expense of the junior string of the Rainbow Sports Club by two goals to nil.

Owen Ferreira, better known for his display with the stick, shaped rather poorly with his feet though he was seen using his head to good purpose. Young Francis Coutinho played a great game in the Collegian' defence and gave Saxby and his dashing colleagues very little scope to threaten his goal. Saxby score in the seventh minute, for the Pressmen while Joe Noronha restored equality in the second period.

Scoring both their goals through Samuel, Khatau Sports Club gained a two nil victory over Rainbow 'B', who failed to reply.

Hyderabad Congress Split Widens

HYDERABAD, July 7 (PTI): Congress workers of Telangana and Karnataka and presidents and secretaries of the Marathwada District and Taluk Congress Committees met separately in conference here during the past three days and denounced the formation of a state election committee "over the head of the Pradesh Congress Committee".

This is on the eve of Mr. Mohanlal Gautam's arrival here tomorrow to resolve the differences between two rival groups in the Pradesh Congress over the State Election Committee.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage.

4-25 p.m. Globe vs. Indian Gymkhana 5-40 p.m. Tata vs. G.I.P (Senior Harwood League —Second leg).

Oval

4- p.m. Vijaya vs. Mangalore Blues. 5- p.m. Satya Vijaya vs. Vidyadaini 6 p.m. National vs. Young India.

Lloyd Reclamation

4 p.m. Students Un. vs. Kanara Young Boys. 5 p.m. Jai Bharat vs. Vijaya Prakash. 6 p.m. Kanara Bros. vs. Bombay Port.

BADMINTON

Cricket Club of India

5 p.m. onwards: C.C.I. Open Tournament.

TABLE TENNIS

Times of India

3-30 p.m. Third and Fourth rounds of Men's Singles (Open Tournament).

U. S. VITAMIN TABLETS TO INDIA

A shipment of 3,00,000 vitamin capsules, a gift from three of the American agencies working in India, was presented to Pan American World Airways, destination India, where they are to be distributed among children suffering from malnutrition. In a brief ceremony recently held at New York International Airport, the vitamins were given to Mrs. Ramji Ram Saksena, wife of the former Indian Consul-General in New York. Photo shows Mrs. Saksena receiving the gift from Miss Eileen Egan.

Madras Labour Leaders Sentenced

MADRAS, July 7 (UPI): Mr. S. C. C. Anthoni Pillai, President, Madras Labour Union, was today sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment on charge of inciting and instigating workers of the Buckingham and Carnatak mills to stage an illegal strike on September 6, 1950 in sympathy with the Bombay Textile Workers' strike.

The Chief Presidency magistrate also sentenced the Secretary of the Union and seven others to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each, or in default to undergo one week's imprisonment on similar charges.

Tapti River Project

POONA, July 7 (UPI): One million acres of land in North and South Gujarat are to be brought under irrigation on the completion of the first stage of the Kakarpara Hydro cum Irrigation Project on the Tapti river, which was today approved by the Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research.

The project was considered at today's meeting of the Committee held here. Mr. V. S. Sarawate, MP, presided.

The whole project would cost Rs. 44 crores. The first stage of the project to which approval has now been given would cost Rs. 12 crores.

Stop Press

SUEZ CANAL ISSUE

LONDON, July 7 (UPA): Official quarters said on Saturday that Foreign Office experts were studying the report on the Suez Canal dispute from the United Nations Chief of Staff William Riley, but no final decision had been taken on the future steps before the Security Council.

'Old Faithful's' Infidelities

Leave it to the science-conscious mind of man to upset nature's apple cart once again. Comes now the startling revelation that Yellowstone's "Old Faithful", the grand old lady of all geysers, is not as dependable as her name would imply. A towering geyser an hour? No such thing.

It took a Yellowstone Park ranger, one Ruben O. Hart, to put the skids under one of the country's most widely known phenomena. Ranger Hart put together an electrical contraption which he dubbed the "automatic geyser indicator and recorder" and had it hitched to "Old Faithful" all last winter. Altogether, the device clocked and recorded 2,605 eruptions—and revealed some of the geyser's infidelities.

Up till then, it had been established through visual observations that the geyser let go at regular intervals of roughly 67 minutes. However, Hart's "geyser counter" pointed up an overall average eruption every 63 minutes and 15 seconds. Once "Old Faithful" stalled around for a total of 88 minutes in her longer recorded interval and clocked only 38 minutes in her quickest repeat performance.

The recorder takes advantage of the water over-flow which accompanies eruptions. It contains a flume for the water and a swinging lid which break electrical contact points when the water flows. After the eruption—normally two to five minutes—the flow ceases, contacts are made again and the time elapsed is recorded.

By this method, it was also found that "Old Faithful" discriminates between night and day. It appears that intervals between eruptions during the night hours are ten minutes longer.

However, "Old Faithful" is trying. While average time-gaps between geysers do vary, as many as six or eight consecutive eruptions occur at about the same intervals.

—"Sunday Mirror."

THAI DAILIES UNDER CENSORSHIP

BANGKOK, July 7 (UPA): Half-a-dozen Thai language dailies have been placed under censorship with one already suppressed for violation of the Board of Censor's order.

There are about 30 dailies, including three in English and six Chinese.

Blank spaces appeared in papers where censored. There is no censorship, however, on both incoming and outgoing foreign news and telegrams filed by foreign correspondents.

FOODSHIPS LIE UNLOADED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

No food was unloaded yesterday it being 'Id' holiday. About 3,073 tons of foodgrains, 2,378 by road and 698 by rail, were moved to various destinations on the same day.

Nearly 7,139 tons of foodgrains were lying in the transit sheds today and there were seven food ships lying at berth to be unloaded. There was no ship, either carrying food or any other cargo, waiting in the stream for berth.

MILO FROM U. S. A.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

S.S. Joseph W. Folk, carrying 9,325 tons of American milo, arrived in Bombay port yesterday.

Grain For Deficit Areas

NEW DELHI, July 7.

During the week ended June 30, 1951 the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture despatched 35,950 tons of foodgrains to the deficit areas. The main recipients are Madras (23,100 tons), Bombay (21,700 tons) and Bihar (15,250 tons). All other areas received 35,950 tons.

SPLIT AMONG U. S. REPUBLICANS

WASHINGTON, July 7 (PTI-Reuter): The prospects of a Korean armistice have caused a split in the Republican Party in Congress.

The division is particularly noticeable among some Congressmen who had earlier endorsed the "expand the Korean war" programme of the deposed Far East Commander, General MacArthur.

Most political observers here have no doubt that President Truman has won his fight with Gen. MacArthur, and that as a Korean armistice appears nearer the General's supporters are dwindling.

Most Congressmen favour armistice negotiations, but political observers here predict that later proposals for a political settlement of the Korean problem would touch off another great debate in Congress.

11 Killed In Air Crash

CARSPHAIRN, Scotland, July 7 (UPA): An American Air Force four-engined aerial tanker crashed and burned in sheep country hills near this village Saturday. It was feared all the 11 men aboard had perished.

14 Killed In Explosion

BETHUNE (Northern France), July 7 (PTI): Fourteen people were killed when part of an explosives factory blew up here today.

Three people were missing and 13 in hospital—all but one of them seriously injured. The explosion occurred in the powder mill of the factory which makes explosives for mining.

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Red Negotiators In Kaesong

FORMAL TALKS TO OPEN ON TUESDAY

TOKYO, July 7, (UPA).

THE Communist cease fire negotiators were believed to have reached the Kaesong area Saturday night from Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, and the U. N. Command announced that the road they travelled will be subject to air attack again after midnight—(1400 G. M.T.), writes UPA Staff Correspondent.

Preliminary cease-fire talks will begin in Kaesong, 11-1/2 miles south of the 38th parallel, Sunday presumably before 02.00 GMT.

Three Chinese and North Korean liaison officers and two interpreters representing the Communists were believed to have left Pyongyang on schedule at 19.00 GMT Friday in five jeeps and five trucks flying white flags.

The UN Command promised the 100-mile road from Pyongyang to Keosong would be immune from air attack beginning one hour before the Communists' scheduled departure. The Command said he immunity would end at midnight. It was assumed UN officers had some indication the Communist delegation had reached the general Kaesong area.

IMMUNITY

Although the road was badly cratered from previous Allied air raids, UN authorities said the Red convoy easily could reach Kaesong by dusk. A UN Command announcement at 1100 GMT Saturday said merely:

"Immunity from air attack granted to the 100-mile Pyongyang-Kaesong highway was granted only for the purpose of insuring the safe conduct of the Communist liaison group. This immunity will terminate at midnight." The announcement was signed by Colonel F. W. Moorman, Secretary of the General Staff.

This presumably meant the highway might be attacked by Allied planes during the actual cease-fire talks. A new immunity would have to be arranged for the Communist delegation's return to Pyongyang.

Three UN negotiators and their two interpreters were to leave for an advance camp Saturday night and intend to go to Kaesong by helicopter Sunday. Kaesong is 35 miles northwest of Seoul. Should bad weather prevent flying the UN group will travel in three white flagged jeeps. But in any case, the UN Command said, the delegation will cross the Imjin river, 12 miles below Kaesong, at 9 a.m. Sunday (2300 GMT Saturday).

NEGOTIATORS

The three UN negotiators none of higher rank than colonel have been in Seoul since July 4. They have been incommunicado and their names are a top military secret. However, the interpreters were identified as Lieutenant Horace Woodward of the U. S. Navy who will translate Chinese, and Warrent Officer Kenneth Wu of the U. S. Army will translate Korean.

The negotiators themselves were understood to have been chosen from the ranks of the U. S. Marines, Air Force and the South Korean Army.

These preliminary negotiators will not have the authority to arrange any cease-fire, an Eighth Army spokesman said, but only to arrange such details as the time, place, transportation and communications for a formal armistice conference. Formal talks may begin on Tuesday. Both conference were expected to be held in the Kaesong City Hall. U.N. patrols reported Communist troops were rushing repairs to the building. The preliminary talks were expected to be brief.

Newspapermen will be excluded from Kaesong at any rate during the preliminary talks. The United Nations command has established press facilities on a large scale in Seoul where two hundred press correspondents can be accommodated. Additional communication facilities have been arranged, adds (PTI-Reuter).

General Ridgway has ruled that for considerations of international importance the cease-fire conference should be in secret.

A NEWSMAN'S APPEAL

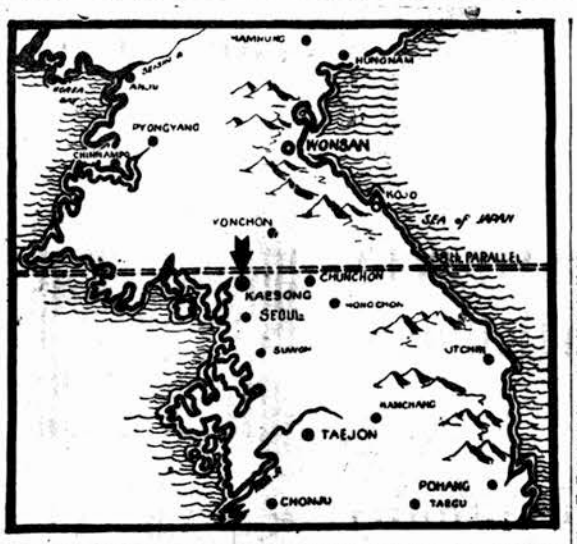
TOKYO: Frank H. Bartholomew, Vice-President and Pacific Division Manager of the United Press of America, appealed to General Ridgway Saturday to help prevent the possibility that communist correspondents may give the world a distorted version of the cease-fire talks.

Bartholomew, who has been banned from Kaesong are with other U.N. correspondents seeking to cover the negotiations, said the United Nations had received no assurance from the Reds that they "will not be accompanied by a corps of correspondents, photographer and professional propagandists".

Bombardment not slackened

Outside the five mile radius neutral zone around Kaesong, United Nations fighters and bombers were taking their bombs and bullets and Napalm (jellied petrol) into North Korea as usual today.

The United Nations fleet reported continued heavy bombardment off the Korean coast, especially off the east coast port of Wonsan. This was the venue General Ridgway, had originally suggested for the cease-fire talks.



Indicated by an arrow is the Kaesong where he historic cease-fire talks will open.

KOREAN PEACE TALKS AND VIET NAM

Discussions In Saigon

SAIGON, July 7 (PTI-Reuter):—The Viet Nam press reported today that the Viet Nam Cabinet had met in the Viet Minh threatened Tonkin Delta to discuss the effect of a cease-fire in Korea may have on Indo-China.

The Viet Nam press said the Cabinet meeting discussed recent world events in detail and gave a great deal of attention to the Korea cease-fire question.

CONGRESS M. L. A.S IN COCHIN TO RESIGN

District Body's Decision

TRICHUR, July 7 (PTI): Congress MLAs from Cochin decided today to resign their membership of the State Legislature.

The decision was taken at a joint meeting of the members of the Cochin District Congress Committee and the MLAs held under the presidentship of Mr. K. P. Madhavan Nair.

It was also decided that Cochin Congressmen should resign all elective offices in the Congress such as AICC and KPCC membership, only primary membership of the Congress being retained.

Tara Singh Appeals To High Court

CHALLENGES VALIDITY OF SECTION 144 Cr. P. C.

SIMLA, July 7 (UPI).

THAT section 144 Cr. P. C. was 'ultra vires' of the Constitution in as much as it was couched in the widest terms so as to infringe against all fundamental rights guaranteed to the citizens of India by Articles 19, 25 and 31 of the Constitution, was raised before Mr. Justice G. D. Khosla of the Punjab High Court in a petition under Article 228 of the Constitution, on behalf of Master Tara Singh and others who are being prosecuted for alleged infringement of an order under this section.

The petitioners urged that the case against them pending in the court of the Additional District Magistrate, Jullundur may be withdrawn from that court to the files of the Punjab High Court, as the case involved an important constitutional point.

Mr. Harbans Singh Gujrat, Counsel for the petitioners argued that Section 144 Cr. P. C. was 'ultra vires' of the constitution and void under article 13 and therefore prayed that the proceedings taken against Master Tara Singh and others may be quashed.

Mr. Justice Khosla after hearing the arguments ordered that the case is to be heard by a division bench of the High Court and that further proceedings in the lower court are to be stayed. A notice was also ordered to be issued to the state.

Nehru Signs Planning Report

NEW DELHI, July 7 (UPI): The draft outline of the first 5 year plan prepared by the Planning Commission was today signed by Sri Jawaharlal Nehru, Chairman and other members of the Planning Commission in New Delhi.

The plan, it is learnt was later submitted to the Government at a special meeting of the cabinet. The report will be officially released on Monday for publication.

High Level Talks On Cotton Supply

CENTRAL AND STATE GOVTS. TO PARTICIPATE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

High level talks between officials of the Central and Madras Governments will be held next week in Madras to discuss the yarn and cotton supply position there, it is learnt.

The Textile Commissioner to the Government of India, Mr. T. Swaminathan, is leaving for Madras next week along with Mr. T.B. Dalal, Director of Cotton and the Director in Charge of Yarn and Handlooms, in this connection.

Certain procedural details regarding the new cotton policy with particular reference to Madras state will, it is understood, will figure in the discussions.

Mr. Harekrushna Mahatab, Minister for Commerce and Industry promised weavers in Madras last week when they called off their strike, that the question of distribution of the total production of yarn proportionately among the various interests like the mills, handlooms and powerlooms would be examined shortly.

U. S. FRIENDSHIP TO SOVIET PEOPLE

Truman Conveys Message

WASHINGTON, July 7 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman told the Russian Government today that "there will be no war" if the Soviet people are acquainted with the peace aims of the American people and government.

He sent his message to Mr. Nikolai Mikhailovech Shvernik, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

It was in a White House letter transmitting a congressional resolution which expresses the friendship of the American people for all the peoples in the world, including those of the Soviet Union.

VOLCANO ERUPTS

MANILA, July 7 (UPI): One village was evacuated today and eleven others were alerted as Mount Hibokhibok erupted lava and ashes causing landslides. No casualties were reported.

Hibokhibok is situated on the small Camiguin Island, north of Mindanao, and has been dormant since last year when about sixty persons were killed.

River Kosi In Spate

TRADE CENTRE IN DANGER

PATNA, July 7, (PTI): The Kosi is in spate following incessant rains for the last few days and its flood water has invaded the important trading centre of Nirmali in North Bihar on the Sharsa-Darbhanga border according to reports received here.

Chest-deep water was flowing in the streets of Nirmali on Wednesday last, the report added. Flood water is reported to nave entered almost every hours of the town and its neighbouring villages.

Reports received from Darbhanga today said that the water level of the rivers Bagmati, Kamala, Jiwach, Gandakand the Kosi were rapidly rising.

Ganga River Rising

PATNA, July 7 (PTI): The river Ganga is slowly rising here and the flood level has reached 152 feet above the mean sea level. It is 14 feet below the highest flood level reached in 1948. The river Sone had also risen but the water is now steady, according to a report received here.

Malik's Departure Evokes Surprise

NEW YORK, July 7 (UPI-AFP): The sudden departure on holiday of the Soviet delegate to the UN, Jacob Malik, just before the Kaesong peace negotiations has not failed to surprise certain circles here.

The surprise increased when it was learned the Deputy Secretary-General of UN, M. Zinchenko of the Soviet Union whose duty is to deal with top-ranking political matters of the UNO including those of Korea, was also to leave very shortly for Moscow.

It was thought here that Moscow could hardly admit discussion of Korea here when China's place on the Security Council is at present occupied by the Nationalist delegate.

'STANVAC-BOMBAY' ARRIVES IN CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Carrying essential supplies of petroleum products for India Standard-Vacuum Oil Company's tanker "Stanvac-Bombay" arrived here today. With the 6,600 Horse Power developed by her turbo-electric engine she is capable of transporting 138,335 barrels of petroleum products at 14-1/2 knots. Named in honour of India's main west coast port "Stanvac-Bombay" has a complement of 41 and a displacement of 21,880 tons.

In order to keep India and other countries of the Eastern hemisphere adequately supplied with petroleum products, Standard-Vaccum maintain a fleet of more than 30 tankers.

NEHRU FOR A.I.C.C.

NEW DELHI, July 7 (UPI):—Prime Minister Mr. Nehru will leave for Bangalore tomorrow morning (Sunday) by air to attend the meetings of the Working Committee and the AICC session there.

Mr. Nehru will be accompanied by Mr. Hare Krishna Mahatab, Minister for Industry and Commerce, and Mr. Satya Narain Sinha, Minister for Parliamentary Affairs.

Sheikh Abdullah For Bangalore

SRINAGAR, July 7 (PTI):—Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, President of the Jammu and Kashmir National Conference, is expected to leave Srinagar on July eleven to attend the A.I.C.C. session at Bangalore next week.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari

BANGALORE, July 7, (PTI): Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Home Minister, Government of India, arrived here this morning from Madras.

HAPPY NEWS KILLS HER

AMBALA, July 7 (PTI).

THE happy news that her soldier son, declared by the Eighth Army authorities as "missing" during the World War II, was still alive, so overwhelmed an aged woman that she died instantaneously.

Naik Akaram Singh of village Bannuwala went overseas during the world war and saw service in the Middle East. During the retreat of the Allied forces against Marshall Rommel, Naik Karam Singh disappeared and consequently the Eighth Army Authorities informed the next of kin that he was "missing".

Day before yesterday a letter was received from Naik Karam Singh by his mother, Bihen Kaur, explaining the reasons of his long silence, and saying that he would shortly visit his family with his newly wedded Egyptian wife. The joy at this welcome news proved fatal for her.

Nehru's Report To The Nation

ACHIEVEMENTS AND FAILINGS

State Determined To Stabilise Economy

NO GOING BACK ON PARTITION: A.I.C.C. TO DISCUSS REVIEW

NEW DELHI, JULY 7 (PTI).

A REPORT BY PRIME MINISTER NEHRU TO THE A.I.C.C. ON THE ACHIEVEMENTS AND FAILINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND THAT OF THE CONGRESS ORGANISATION WAS RELEASED TODAY. THE REPORT GIVES A GENERAL REVIEW OF THE ECONOMIC CONDITION IN THE COUNTRY AND THE STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT TO IMPROVE THE STANDARD OF LIVING. IT ALSO BRIEFLY SURVEYS INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY, THE OBJECTIVES OF GOVERNMENT AND THE CONGRESS IN RESPECT OF MANY PROBLEMS FACING THE COUNTRY.

According to informed quarters, this report will form the main basis of the Congress election manifesto. This will be discussed by the Working Committee as well as the A.I.C.C. during its three-day session at Bangalore, next week.

NEHRU LOOKS BACK

In the course of the report to the All-India Congress Committee, Mr. Nehru observes:

"I am submitting this report to the AICC because I think it is necessary for the AICC to consider, from time to time, the broad policies pursued by Government. The Government has not been and is not, at present, a fully Congress Government in the sense that every member of it has been drawn from the Congress. Nevertheless, it is predominantly a Congress Government and it relies upon the Congress organisation for its support. It is essential therefore, that there must be a close understanding and co-operation between the Government and the Congress and the broad policies of the Government should have the approval of the Congress.

"I think it would have been desirable for an annual survey and stock-taking by the Congress of the work done by Government so that there might be that co-ordination between Governmental activity and public opinion which is so essential. A Prime Minister drawing his mandate from the Congress should present a report, preferably to the annual session of the Congress, for the consideration of the delegates. I regret that this has not been done in the past.

"It is difficult for me, in the compass of a brief report, to present a picture of Governmental activity during the last three or four years. The subject is too vast and complicated and involves writing some kind of a history of these few years since we attained independence. Such a report, if at all adequate, would involve the consideration of all manner of political, social, economic and other problems. Apart from the length and complexity of such a report, I fear I am not competent to produce one at this stage. Nevertheless, I am presenting these few rather sketchy and disjointed remarks, in order to enable the AICC and, if possible, the full session of the Congress itself, to survey this scene and to have an opportunity of expressing its opinion upon its broad features."

Mr. Nehru next refers to the events leading to India's partition, the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi and the disturbed conditions that prevailed in the country when the Congress decided to accept office. The report adds: "The war had put an end to the old world and a world, different in many ways, was taking shape and posing entirely new problems to minds which still moved in the old ruts everywhere. India, in common with other countries, suffered from this hiatus of thinking in old terms in a new world. Our economy had been powerfully affected during the war and in post-war years and by the partition. The pressure of a growing population was continuous. Just at a time when advance was most necessary, our economy became static and even stagnant. Production did not increase adequately and even in some cases, went down and prices shot up.

It would have been Government's first task to deal with these economic problems which affected the lives of the great masses of our people. Indeed, the desire to bring about rapid progress led the Governments of the Union and the States to start many schemes of economic development and social amelioration, in accordance with the general aims of the Congress. We attempted too much because of this urge and the pressure of circumstances and the demands made upon us. This led to enormous strains on our economy with its depleted personnel and multiplying activities. The administrative machinery was run down and greatly affected by partition. Its quality had suffered in war-time and the quick changes that followed independence affected that quality still further. The transport system was in a broken-down condition. Meanwhile, entirely new and highly complex problems cropped up and the activities of Government covered fresh fields. Three entirely new Ministries developed rapidly. These were the States Ministry, the Relief and Rehabilitation Ministry and the Ministry of External Affairs. Some other Ministries also had to deal with novel problems and grew in size.

UNWIELDY STRUCTURE

Thus the machinery of the Government of India became more and more an unwieldy structure, trying to grapple with entirely novel and highly complex political, social and economic problems. The State intervened more and more in the economic sphere and in business and industry. All this was done with a continuing sense

(Continued on Page 15)

DOOR IS NOT YET CLOSED

Jayaprakash On AIRF Decision

CALCUTTA, July 7 (PTI): Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan, President of the All India Railwaymen's Federation said here today that the Federation had not shut the doors of negotiation by deciding to go on strike from a certain date.

"It was a constitutional decision in accordance with the trade union law and if the Prime Minister, instead of making long distance appeals is prepared to talk with us across the table, we are certainly prepared for it", he said.

Mr. Narayan, who arrived here today from Kharagpur, told the Press Trust of India: "empty appeals of the Prime Minister will not stop the strike. He knows what our demands are and I hope he will not call us unless he is prepared to go further than the Railway Ministry did."

Referring to last night's decision of the federation council, Mr. Narayan said that the unanimity with which the resolution was passed at Kharagpur showed that the demands of the Federation had a real basis and that there was no politics behind the decision.

Mr. Narayan said that the Hind Mazdoor Sabha had indicated its willingness to call a one-day all India strike in all the industries and establishments in sympathy with the railwaymen as well as to mobilise Indian labour on the question of adequate dearness allowance.

He would welcome any support given to them by other working class organisations.

GIRI DEPLORES RAIL STRIKE DECISION

MADRAS, July 7 (PTI): Mr. V. V. Giri, former President of the All-India Railwaymens Federation, stated here today in an interview that instead of passing the strike resolution the Federation, in response to the "statesman-like statement" of the Prime Minister, should have met him and discussed with him all aspects of the situation.

"It would have enhanced their prestige and dignity", he added.

Iran Rejects World Court's Proposal

ISSUE MAY BE TAKEN TO U. N. COUNCIL

TEHERAN, July 7 (UPA-PTI-Reuter).

IRAN rejected Saturday the World Court's proposal for a mixed commission to run the disputed Iranian oil industry but left the door open for further negotiations.

Reliable sources said Premier Mohammed Mossadegh had telegraphed to the Iran National Oil Company officials to continue taking over the property of the British owned Anglo-Iranian Oil Company in southern Iran, in defiance of the Court.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman announced the rejection of the Court's recommendations on the grounds that it had no jurisdiction in the dispute. However, he said, Government had appointed a commission to look further into the question. He said the Commission had a long session Friday and was now awaiting the full text of the Court's decision.

Persia is likely to bring her dispute with Britain before the United Nations.

Informed political circles here said it was not likely that Persia would ask the United Nations for a straight ruling on nationalisation.

She would probably raise the issue in the Council on the basis of complaints against the presence of the British cruiser Mauritius off Abadan, site of the world's biggest machinery and of British troops in neighbouring Iraq. Persia has described these moves as "attempts to intimidation".

U.K. CALLS FOR COOPERATION

LONDON:—Britain asked Iran Saturday to co-operate in a "joint board" which would supervise the activities of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

Ambassador Sir Francis Shepherd told Foreign Minister Kasem that Britain was ready to follow the recommendations of the Hague Court of Justice and that neither side should do anything to make matters any worse. But officials here entertained little hope that Iran would accept Britain's invitations.

TRUMAN TO APPEAL AGAIN

Well-informed circles said here today that President Truman would send a new message to Persian Premier Dr. Mossadegh next week to support mediation efforts of the U.S. Ambassador Dr. Henry Grady in the Anglo-Iranian oil dispute.

DETAINED

ABADAN: Three British oilmen going from Abadan to Basra, were held up by Persian frontier officials today because their papers had not been signed by the temporary board of directors for the oil industry.

After the intervention of the British Consul-General, Major C. F. Capper, the men were allowed to cross the frontier. They were making the journey by bus.

TEHERAN: A Persian foreign office spokesman said here today that the Persian Consul in Israel had been instructed to close his office.

AZAD ARRIVES IN TEHERAN

TEHERAN, July 7 (PTI-Reuter): Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Indian Minister of Education, arrived here by air this morning from Istambul, on the conclusion of his tour of Europe which has included visits to London, Paris and Rome.

He is the guest of the Persian Government.

BRITISH ELECTIONS IN OCTOBER

LONDON, July 7 (UPA).

A late October general election in Britain is considered almost certain by Labour members of Parliament. The Cabinet is said to have arrived at this decision during the past week, when it faced the arguments put forward by Mr. Aneurin Bevan, former Health and Labour Minister, who resigned his office to produce a political programme of his own to compete with the official Labour Party programme.

Explosion Rocks Newark

FLAMES SHOOT UP TO 2,500 FEET ABOVE

NEWARK, (New Jersey) July 7. (PTI-Reuter): A shattering series of bottled gas tank explosions rocked the highly industrialised port Newark area today, sending flames and smoke 2,500 feet into the air.

Every available fire engine in New Jersey's largest city was called to the scene—near Newark airport.

There were no immediate reports of casualties.

A transcontinental air line pilot said the tanks were exploding one by one.

Fire department officials said the ensuing fire was at a chemical works.

Nearby were a varnish works, petrol tanks, and a bottled gas company.

The heat from the fire—in a hundred square-yard area—was so terrific that firemen were having difficulty in getting close enough to fight the flames.

MANY INJURED IN TEHERAN CLASH

Red Demonstrators Fight Police

TEHERAN, July 7 (PTI-Reuter): Several people were injured including two policemen when Communists youths clashed with Labour Party members and the police in Teheran last night.

The riot broke out last evening after a Communist anti-imperialist demonstration earlier in the day.

The demonstration broke up quietly but later a crowd of Communist youths met Labour Party supporters in the capital's main street Firdowsy Avenue outside the hospital where the Shah is recovering from an operation.

The rioters fought with knives, batons and fists. When the police tried to break up the fight the Communist and Labour men joined forces against them.

Morrison Accuses U.S.S.R.

LONDON, July 7 (UPA): Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison charged Saturday night Russia was bleeding its satellites to serve the Soviet's "narrow interests" and **he warned the Iranian Government it was pushing Iran into the Communist orbit.**

Morrison, speaking to the East Anglian Labour Party, said Iran's handling of the oil dispute with Britain could lead only to "misery and squalor" for her people. "Can you think of a system better calculated for exploitation?" he said, "And if it happens, not only Persia but the whole world may suffer from its effects."

Increasing Prices Of Gram Products

NEW DELHI: The Food Minister Mr. K. M. Munshi has assured a deputation on behalf of the Bombay State roller flour millers that he would enquire into their representations for increasing prices of gram products, the Secretary of the Federation of Gujerat Mills and Industries said in a statement here today.

Andhra Musician Dead

VIJAYAVADA, July 7 (UPI): Parupalli Ramakrishnayya, talented musician of Andhra died here this morning at the age of 68.

NEW HOPE FOR LEPERS

Miracle Drug Against Dreaded Disease

By Donovan Pedelty

For countries where the disease may occur, modern science has opened up an entirely new outlook for sufferers from leprosy. No longer are they considered "unclean", or doomed to die of an affliction hitherto considered incurable. Those who know the truth about leprosy are surprisingly few. In fact, only a restricted number of doctors and specialists are aware of the astounding fact that leprosy is not and never has been contagious—except to children.

CAREFULLY COLLECTED

The facts have been carefully collected by a magazine called "The Star" which is edited, printed, and published by the patients of the U.S. Marine Hospital at Carville, Louisiana, in the southern part of the United States. The other name for that hospital is the U.S. National Leprosarium.

Among the facts regularly reiterated in "The Star" are the following:

Science records 145 experiments in which researchers have tried to infect themselves or other volunteers with leprosy by putting the known germ (Mycobacterium leprae) into their bodies; there has not been a single infection in these efforts.

In 264 years of succouring leprosy sufferers, no physician, nurse, or attendant of the San Lazaro Hospital in Manila, Philippine Republic (says Dr. M. Carron of the hospital staff) has ever contracted the disease.

In the 55 years of Carville's history, only one employee has developed leprosy. He was found to have been exposed to it as a child, and he came from an endemic area in one of the only three states in the U.S. where leprosy now endemically occurs: Louisiana, Texas, and Florida.

IMPORTANT POINT

That childhood history is the important point. Unless a person has been exposed to leprosy as a child, it is a 99.9 per cent scientific certainty that he will not contract the disease later whatever he may do.

Dr. Brownlow David Molesworth, medical superintendent of Sungei Buloh leprosarium in Malaya, goes further. He has found that a person must be exposed to leprosy, not only once but repeatedly, in childhood to contract it, and he reports: "It is a series of infections added together that finally win a foothold. Once this is established the disease lies dormant, it may be for one, two four, eight, or even twenty years before it breaks out."

That was what happened with Mrs. Hans G. Hornbostel, a famous case of leprosy in modern American life. The wife of a U.S. Army major, Gertrude Hornbostel was liberated from a Japanese prison camp in the Philippine Islands after World War II and was found, on arrival at the Pacific Coast city of San Francisco, to be suffering from leprosy. She was rushed into another kind of confinement at Carville and her husband, Major Hornbostel, insisted on going with her. It is generally agreed that it was the weakening conditions of life in the prison camp that brought out the dormant leprosy in Mrs. Hornbostel. It is known she had been exposed to it as a child on Pacific islands.

MISLEADING

The most quoted case—Father Damien—is misleading. Damien de Vauster was a Roman Catholic missionary to the lepers at Kalaupapa on the lonely Hawaiian island of Molokai. He became their chaplain in 1873, developed the disease, and died there, unquestionably a heroic, saintly man. Famous biographies of the great Father Damien fail to mention that in the latter half of the last century leprosy was endemic in the Lowlands of Europe, including the parish near Louvain, Belgium, where Father Damien was born and spent his boyhood.

Heredity has been ruled out as a factor in transmission of the disease. "Babies of parents with leprosy", says Dr. Molesworth, "are always born healthy—it is the close contact after birth with an infectious parent that finally infects the child."

WRONG NOTION

The words "finally" and "child" should be noted particularly. Repeated contact is not enough. Childhod contact is not enough. There must be both.

That leprosy is not a disease of the "unclean" was proved 76 years ago, when Norwegian Dr. Armauer G. H. Hansen isolated the germ which causes it, a microbe closely related to the tuberculosis baccilus and as hard to kill or harder—even boiling does not destroy 'Mycobacterium leprae.' Leprosy is no more "foul" than tuberculosis, and yet, as American and British doctors have shown, it is 100 times less infectious.

"From the public health standpoint", writes Dr. F. A. Johansen, affectionately known to his 388 Carville patients as "Dr. Jo", "leprosy might be considered as practically a non-communicable disease."

Finally it has been established that leprosy does not even "spell doom". The disease can be halted, held, even put into reverse. Mrs. Hornbostel already has been returned to normal life, is now an ordinary, unnoticed suburban housewife.

Four nations contributed to this peacetime triumph. German chemists originated the drug DDS (diamino-diphenyl-sulfone) or "basic sulfone." English laboratory scientists demonstrated its extraordinary germ-killing power in the test tube. French workers tried it on tuberculosis germs in the human body and discovered that in its early form DDS was too toxic for use on humans. Then both American and British chemists learned how to rearrange the molecular construction of DDS so as to lessen its danger for humans while retaining its deadly effect on germs. The altered forms—promin, diasone, sulphtrone—proved ineffective against tuberculosis, but on the related leprosy bacillus the tests gave leprology doctors their most encouraging results in 76 years of research effort.

SELF-ARRESTING

Some forms of leprosy have always been self-arresting. Germs which develop along the nerves eventually paralyze a whole area of the host body, in effect locking themselves up and rendering themselves harmless. Such cases, when their nature has been determined, have always been discharged from leprosaria as safe. Within a few years of trying DDS, which is slow-acting but steady, the rate of discharge of patients around the world has grown amazingly. At Carville the rate doubled.

In 1950, more good news came from Carville. Doctors there have been trying a still further-refined form of DDS—promacetin—which can be swallowed at meal-times and which produces no acute toxic effects. It is reported to result in clinical improvement which is "universal, uniform and sustained", even among patients in an advanced stage of the disease. There is no doubt that, while a cure for leprosy is not yet officially here, the outlook is definitely encouraging. — **From United Nations World.**

BOMBAY, July 7 (UPI).

The All-India Women's Food Council's non-rationed non-cereal food cafetaria to be run in co-operation with the Central Tea Board in Bombay will be declared open on July 17 at 5-30 p.m., by Shri Dinker Rao Desai.

Medical Relief In Assam

BOMBAY CITIZENS' CONTRIBUTION

PATNA, July 7 (PTI): Medicines worth rupees seventy thousand and a jeep and two motor cycles have been donated by the Bombay Citizens' Famine Relief Committee to the Lord Buddha Medical Mission which is rendering medical relief in the scarcity areas of North Bihar.

The committee has also despatched a band of thirteen volunteers to work under Swami Hygrivanand, leader of the Lord Buddha Medical Mission. The volunteers, who are headed by Mr. J. Joshi and Mr. Y. D. Babre, will work in the milk distribution centres and hospitals opened by the Mission in North Bihar.

Two permanent hospitals with V.D. and leprosy clinics are also proposed to be shortly opened by Swami Hygrivanand at Jainagar, and Ladania with the financial assistance of the Bombay Citizens' Famine Relief Committee. Swami Hygrivanand has also received a microscope worth Rs. 1,500 as a gift from Lady Rama Rao, who is taking keen interest in relief work in the scarcity areas of Bihar.

CEYLON MINISTER CLARIFIES

COLOMBO, July 7 (PTI): Mr. K. P. Kesava Menon, India's High Commissioner in Ceylon, yesterday saw Prime Minister Senanayake to seek a clarification of his (Mr. Senanayakes) reported statement at Kandy that India had once failed to honour a promise to supply 40,000 tons of rice to Ceylon, sources in close tough with the Indian High Commission here said today.

According to these sources, Mr. Senanayake is stated to have said that the report of his speech, as published in the Ceylon press, was "substantially correct", adding that his reference was to food talks he personally had with the Government of India at Delhi in early 1942.

Mr. Senanayake is reported to have made it clear, however, that his reference was not to the present Government of India.

An Air Hostess's Life

Many girls regard an air hostess's life as one that is full of glamour. Helen Scharfe, who is an air hostess, exploded such an idea and said that there is a great deal of routine about the job. The hostess must see that travellers' papers are properly filled in for their destinations and that they are strapped in for take off and landing; she must serve them with drinks and food when required and hand them reading matter. And for those who still think it is a glamorous life, Miss Scharfe remarked that a three thirty or four c.m. start is nothing unusual, and that passengers need very careful handling at that hour.

She also looks after the children who are put in her charge when they are going home for holidays. "I promise I'll see they don't smoke," she said, "and the next thing I know they've fastened the safety-belts across the aisles. By the time I've hopped over them all the cigarettes are out and they're sitting there as if butter wouldn't melt in their mouths. One lot of boys found out I was scared of spiders, and they made up a jolly good imitation of a tarantula out of a button and elastic and flung it at me. One man thought an aircraft was like a ship and that he could save money by not going in the cabin. He tried to book a deck passage. And another man wouldn't be parted from his donkey. He insisted on taking it along, and it was only when I showed him the inside of the plane and explained that the donkey would have nowwhere to sleep that he agreed to leave it behind."

PRIMARY SCHOOL TEXT BOOKS

POONA, July 7 (UPI): A suggestion that Government should prepare their own books in various subjects and languages for the first four standards in the primary schools and get them printed and published themselves was made today by Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, in his presidential address to the first session of the Bombay State School Books Conference. Such a plan he said should be implemented in a definite period of four to five years.

Dr. Paranjpye said in principle he was opposed to strict regimentation and dull uniformity, but only the force of circumstances had made him modify that attitude in case of primary schools. Much harm was being done to the progress of education under the system of local freedom.

DONKEY POWER

Strange sight in a farmer's land! Neddy, the donkey, with a J.A.P. 1/4 horse-power 2-stroke engine mounted on his back, and three jets at his tail. What is it? A new method of "dusting", for protection of crops against pests. A demonstration of the new crop protection machine was held in Fernhurst Research Station, Surrey, recently.

Disorders Of The Kidney

It is a good thing for us to know what the kidney does. For example, there is a substance in the body called albumin. It is one of the important protein constituents of the body. It enters into the composition of the blood serum and also helps to make up many of the tissues.

Normally, the kidneys safeguard the body's supply of albumin by keeping it from being excreted in the urine. However, any disorder which interferes with circulation through these organs will cause albumin to appear in the urine.

Apparently any disturbance of the blood supply to the kidneys cuts down their oxygen and thus damages them to the extent where albumin is secreted.

Excretions Collect

Infections of the kidney, of the kidney pelvis where the excretions collect before they empty into the bladder and of the bladder itself, may cause the presence of small amounts of albumin in the urine.

The most common causes, however, seem to be those associated with kidney diseases, such as acute or chronic kidney inflammation or a disorder known as nephrosis. The cause of the latter condition is not definitely known. In this disorder, large amounts of albumin are excreted and there is some edema or swelling of the body tissues. Anemia or lessening of the colouring in the blood is another prominent symptom. This disorder is treated not only by giving a diet high in proteins, but also by injection, into a vein, of proteins taken from blood serum.

Whenever albumin is found in the urine, there is need for further study to determine its source. When the cause is found, proper treatment can be carried out.

In The Evening

In one such condition, known as physiologic albuminuria, albumin is found in the urine in the evening, but not in the morning. It is thought that this condition is due to some mild interference with kidney circulation which occurs when the patient stands up, but not when he is lying down. No particular treatment for it is required.

There are a number of simple tests for albumin in the urine, such as boiling or adding certain solutions to the urine.

Every individual, at the time of the regular physical examination, once or twice a year, should have his urine tested for the presence of albumin. This is particularly important for middle-aged and older persons who may be developing some type of chronic kidney disease.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

H C T.: Is it possible to have X-ray for the sterilization of the male? If so, is this treatment permanent?

Answer: It would be possible to sterilize the male permanently by X-ray. However, this would be highly inadvisable.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC JUSTICE FOR BACKWARD CLASSES

Voters Must Not Forget The Minorities

(Continued from Page 13)

of crisis or impending crisis. Often, these activities were unco-ordinated and unplanned and did not take into consideration the limited resources of the country.

CONTROLS

Controls, introduced during wartime continued, but there was always pressure for their removal, chiefly because of the corruption they led to. Government's policy in regard to them was not uniform and at the end of 1947 a measure of decontrol was adopted resulted in a shooting up of prices. There is little doubt that this resulted in great harm to our economy and was one of the dominant causes of our later fiscal and economic difficulties. Some months later, controls were again re-introduced. To hold and reduce prices became the first objective of Government. This was generaly followed with some success, but even here there were minor variations, due to the pressure of the food or textile problems, which led to some rise in prices. It has become clear that it is of vital importance to keep prices down and any lapse on our pat in this matter leads to serious consequences.

During the larger part of this period, a great deal of attention was paid to the drawing up of the Constitution of India. It was, I think, a remarkable feat that in spite of the tremendous pressure of our problems and of some kind of crisis succeeding crisis, the Constituent Assembly proceeded with this arduous task and completed it, ushering in the Republic of India on January 26, 1950.

There is no doubt that the pressure of economic developments has borne heavily on many classes of the community, more especially perhaps the lower-middle class, and there has naturally been a good deal of dissatisfaction because of this. It is possible to attribute many causes for this and blame external events or anti-social elements.

But Government must shoulder the responsibility for what has happened and must try to seek remedies. One of the significant and depressing features of the situation has been the lack of co-ordination and co-operation between Governmental activity and the public. Indeed public apathy has grown.

Looking back at these years, I think I can say with justice that the record of constructive activity of both the Cental Government and the State Governments has been very considerable. I do not think we need be ashamed of that record at all and I am sure that, in some matters at least, we have laid the foundations for future progress. Everyone knows about the success of the State integration policy for which credit must go to Sardar Patel

A fact not generally recognised is the remarkable growth in scientific research in India during the last few years. We consider this as something basic for future progress in a world dominated by science and its applications. The progress made has not been merely in the setting up of very fine central laboratories and institutes all over India, but in the quality of work that is being done there and the fine body of men and women scientists who are working there. In spite of financial stringency we have continued and made good progress in our major river valley schemes—the Damodar Valley, the Bhakra-Nangal, and the Hirakud. That again is something fundamental for our future progress. These river valley scheme which are using up so much of our resources, require, however, careful attention and constant vigilance. An exhibition held in Delhi early this year was evidence of the remarkable progress being made in India in the river valley and other engineering schemes. Our transport system has improved greatly and has been progressively nationalised in many States.

Many of our great State undertakings like the Sindri fertilizer factory, in spite of initial difficulties and delays, are making very good progress. Our communications system has improved considerably.

REHABILITATION OF DPs

The results obtained in our rehabilitation work for displaced persons are, I think, remarkable. It is true that much remains to be done and there is still much suffering. But the rehabilitation of millions of persons during the past three years is a great achievement. Model and co-operative townships have grown up with enthusiastic people engaged in productive activities.

I do not wish to give a list of what has been done, but I am quite sure that the achievements of our various Governments have been quite considerable.

From a social point of view, the biggest achievement has been the legislation in many States for the abolition of the Zamindari system. Unfortunately, this was held up by an interpretation of the Constitution in the Courts and it became necessary to amend the Constitution to get over these difficulties. I trust that progress in this respect will now be rapid and there will be no further impediments. Many State Governments have, in addition, many other achievements to their credit, of which any country can be proud.

Zamindari Abolition To Go Ahead

PLANNING BODY FOR INDIA

Wisest Decision Of Government

Yet, while we have this record of achievement, in spite of great difficulties and in spite of the colossal problem of rehabilitation of many millions of people, the fact remains that the basic economic situation in the country has not been successfully grappled with. At the most, it has been, to some extent, held. This has troubled me greatly during these years and I came to the conclusion that the only way to deal with it with any measure of real success, and to direct the available resources of the nation into proper channels was to have a Planning Commission. Without an overall picture of the situation and continuous attempts at keeping the major objectives in view and defining priorities and having targets, it seemed to me that our efforts, however well-meaning and however much they were backed up by hard work would be uncoordinated and partly wasted.

A Planning Commission was, therefore, established a year ago and ever since then this body of eminent and earnest men have wrestled with this enormous variety of problems in their entirety. They hope to issue very soon their first preliminary and provisional survey in which they propose to make recommendations for a five—year plan. I feel that the wisest thing that our Government has done during these three or four years has been the appointment of this Planning Commission. I am quite sure that without some such approach, it is not possible to deal with the situation that faces us with any measure of success.

I should like to say that I have been very deeply conscious of the lack of success in many matters, and more especially these basic economic matters. I feel that, as Prime Minister, I must shoulder the responsibility for all that has happened, both the successes and failures of Government, and I should like to be judged by that standard. My colleagues in Government have worked hard for a number of years and given the best that was in them to the service of the country. All of them are responsible men and women, but the final responsibility must inevitably rest with me.

I became Prime Minister because the Congress willed it so and the country accepted it. I have shouldered this very heavy responsibility for a long time now and I would welcome younger shoulders to carry it in future. It is possible that fresh and earnest minds may throw more light on our complex problems than those who have perhaps got into a rut of thinking and action. Indeed, in any event we have to use our best resources in the country and not rely on just a few persons to carry the burden

DEMOCRACY IS THE AIM

There are risks and dangers in adopting any plan of democratic progress, but the greatest risk of all today is in remaining static. At the same time we must necessarily minimise risks and not indulge in adventurist policies, which may well lead to reaction, as they have done in some other countries. Broadly speaking, we aim at democracy with the essential features of socialism. Thus we would realise the purpose embodied in our Constitution and the objective of a co-operative commonwealth that the Congress has laid down.

India is a secular state That is the very basis of our constitution and we must understand it with all its implications. That approach is in keeping with the whole growth of our national movement. It is not only in consonance with our ideology but also with practical considerations. Any other approach is frought with disaster and would be a negation of all that we have stood for. I am laying stress on this because there has been some flabbiness in this matter even in Congress circles. I feel that on this subject there can be no compromise of any kind.

Our objective in ensuring justice, social, economic and political, to all may take some time before we realise it fully. But it involves special attention being paid to the backward and unprivileged classes, including those living in the tribal areas, so that they might raise themselves educationally and economically.

INDIAN WOMEN

I would certainly not call our women backward. In our national struggle for freedom they have played a splandid part and they have distinguished themselves in many fields. But it is true that they labour under great social disabilities and even in the political field they have not yet been given the position that they deserve. I think that a nation's progress depends far more than many men think on its women and on the care that is bestowed upon them. For some years past a legislative measure which sought to remove certain disabilities on Hindu women has been before the legislature I hope that it may be possible to pass the Hindu Code Bill before long.

INDIA'S ECONOMIC POLICY

"Some Criticisms Are Justified"

We have been criticised for our economic policy and some of the criticisms are, as I have mentioned above, justified. But I feel that the criticisms would have had more weight if they had been based more on facts. Inevitably, our policy has been that of what is called a mixed economy with a public and a private sector. A policy of pure Laissez-faire is not feasible and must therefore be rejected. The only alternative to a mixed economy is something in which the private sector hardly plays any important part. But this cannot be brought about merely by legislation unless we have the resources and the training for it. We have felt that there is still an honourable place for private enterprise. But, if we have any national plan, as we must, then the private sector must accept the objectives of that plan and fit into it. Indeed, both the public and private sectors must function, more or less as a single whole, in the interests of that plan and serve the same ends.

It was with this purpose in view that we gave first priority to the great river valley schemes which promise more irrigation and power. It was also with this objective in view that we developed scientific talent and resources in the country. Top priority has to be given to agriculture and rural economy and to certain basic industries, such as steel, on which so much else depends.

As agriculture is the principal occupation of the great majority of our people, it must be the first concern of the State. The abolition of the Zamindari system has been the first reform and this must be expedited. But it must be remembered that this by itself is not solution of the problem. Even before this abolition, a very large proportion of land was self-cultivated. An addition to it, without any further reforms, will not help much. The small subsistence farm makes progress difficult. We have to think, therefore, and think soon, of other and further steps. There should be a diversion of a part of the agricultural population to other occupations. There should be a development of cottage and small scale industries. But essentially the problem of agriculture needs co-operative cultivation and the application of modern techniques.

This does not mean necessarily mechanising agriculture all over India though some degree of mechanisation is taking place and is desirable. But there is no escape from some form of co-operative cultivation if we are to make agriculture progressive.

FOOD PROBLEM

The food problem is necessarily of topmost priority. During the last two or three years this has over-shadowed other matters and we have barely escaped a large-scale famine. "Grow more food" campaigns have been severely criticised and it has been said that they have been wasted effort. This criticism is not justified although mistakes have been made. The campaign has yielded substantial results as statistics show. It is likely to yield even more results.

In this connection, there has been a good deal of controversy about controls. Nobody likes controls as such and some of the criticism has great weight But the removal of controls on foodgrains is likely to lead to a substantial rise in food prices This is too grave a risk to run and it will upset not only our price policy but our entire plan. An attempt at decontrol in 1947-48 had disastrous consequences. Because of our present difficulties and dissatisfaction with the working of some controls, we must not lose sight of the fact that the removal of control on essential articles in short supply may not only have serious consequences on the well-being of the people generally, but affect our entire structure of planning.

INDUSTRIES

In regard to industry, the question of industrial relations is obviously of importance. No real progress can be made and no plan can function if there is industrial discord or if there is a sense of frustration and lack of effort in the worker. As with the cultivator, so also with the industrial worker, his co-operation has to be sought and obtained. The Industries (Development and Control) Bill of 1949 for the regulation of industry has unfortunately been pending for some time. I should like it to be passed as soon as possible.

INDIA'S DEFENCE FORCES

They 'Tone Up The Nation'

There is always a difficulty in planning for the urgent needs of a country. A large part of our national revenue is spent upon the defence services. They are not productive in the normal sense of the word and all that is spent upon them ultimately reduces our capacity for other and more productive expenditure, and yet the basic need of national security demands defence services. Apart from reasons of security, they are useful in toning up our country in regard to disciplined service.

It is our endeavour to use them more and more for social purposes also. They can be used not only to help in food production, but also for social education, sanitation, and some kinds of public works.

The whole question of administrative machinery has to be considered afresh from the point of view of the general plan that the country may adopt. The administration must serve the purposes of the plan. The present rules governing Government servants make it difficult to distinguish much between the efficient and the inefficient, the good worker and the bad, the man of integrity and the man whose integrity is in doubt. It is difficult to measure efficiency in terms of Government rules; it is still more difficult to get proof of lack of integrity. These rules must be changed so that even the reputation for a lack of integrity should be enough to prevent an officer from holding any position of responsibility or influence.

FOOD OVERSHADOWS ALL PROBLEMS

Unhappily during the war and afterwards various types of corruption have grown. Controls have added to them and general standards have fallen, both in Government servants and in the public. Black-marketing in India is not merely an individual offence, but a social evil. There can be no two opinions that adequate measures should be taken to check and end this degradation of our public life.

A development took place in the Punjab recently which must be regretted. This was the suspension of normal constitutional Government, and the Governor, functioning for the President exercising the authority of Government.

There has been a good deal of feeling in Congress circles, more especially in the States which are called Part B and C States in regard to their present status. There can be and should be no discrimination between different parts of India. This particular classification arose out of certain historical and administrative necessities of the moments and cannot be permanent.

FOREIGN POLICY

I should like to say something here about our foreign policy. This has been, I believe, very largely approved by the country and no apology is needed for it. This policy has been the natural outcome of our past outlook on foreign affairs and of independence.

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Kashmir, Not A Commodity For Sale Or Barter

It Is A Fight Between Secular And Communal Ideologies

(Continued from Page 15)

We have followed no ambitious course and have tried to develop friendly relations with all countries. I am glad to say that in spite of the conflicts that continually threaten the world, our relations with every country, except one, are friendly. We have endeavoured in our own small way to throw our weight on the side of peace and to keep ourselves out of military and like commitments. Naturally, such a policy is often criticised. There has been, however, all over the world a basic appreciation of our sincerity in this matter as also of the soundness of our policy. Even though it may not fall in line with the wishes of many others.

With the nations of the East, and more especially our neighbour countries, except again unfortunately one, our relations are exceedingly friendly and co-operative. Inevitably, with the coming of independence, the centre of gravity of our political interest has shifted to our neighbour countries and to Asia. Our foreign service has grown up rapidly and rather spasmodically during these years. We have endeavoured to limit its growth, but the mere fact of India's importance in the modern world and the desire of other countries to have diplomatic relations with India, compelled us to grow. In the circumstances, it was natural that this growth should not uniform and the necessary experience and traditions should take time to grow up.

Congress has repeatedly approved of our foreign policy. It is necessary, however, that these should be no doubt in the public mind in this country or other countries that this policy represents the wishes of the great majority of our people, in spite of some criticisms here and there. In its foreign policy, the nations should speak with a firm and, as far possible, with a united voice if it has to carry weight.

INDO-PAKISTAN RELATIONS

Partition Will Stay

Unfortunately, the passions and manoeuvres that led to the partition did not die away and subsequent events rather added to them. It is said that Kashmir is the basic difficulty which comes in the way of co-operative relations between India and Pakistan. It would be more correct to say that the problem of Kashmir is the resultant of that asic inner conflict between the two countries. India stands for a secular state and for freedom of its component parts to live their autonomous lives. Pakistan continues to be a communal state which by the very nature of its objectives and ideology, is aggressive in its outlook. Such an ideology appears strange in the world today and it is difficult to conceive of a modern state which makes a large number of its citizens feel that they are inferior citizens and cannot be treated as equals.

In India there are some people who, in their unwisdom and lack of vision, represent the communal policy of Pakistan in reverse. In doing so, they support that policy and weaken the basic conception of the Indian State. They have even stated that they want to put an end to the partition. This is the height of folly. Fortunately such people are few and have little influence and our state policy as well as the wishes of the great majority of our people are quite clear on this subject. We desire no ending of the partition for that can only bring infinite trouble to all concerned. This has been repeatedly stated and must be clearly affirmed again, so that there remains no shadow of doubt about it.

In Pakistan it is the state policy that represents the old two-nation heory and the same narrow communalism which the old Muslim League did. While we have no desire to interfere with the inner working of Pakistan, we cannot ignore the effect of this on millions of people in Pakistan and indirectly in India. It is a disruptive and subversive policy.

KASHMIR

Kashmir has been wrongly looked upon as a prize for India or Pakistan. People seem to forget that Kashmir is not a commodity for sale or to be bartered. It has an individual existence and its people must be the final arbiters of their future. It is here today that a struggle is being, fought, not in the battle field, but in the minds of men. That struggle started many years before partition.

As the communal movement grew in India under the leadership of the Muslim League and the two-nation theory was propounded, attempts were made to capture this beautiful valley of Kashmir by the proponents of that theory. This failed then and Kashmir developed a strong nationalist movement with a certain ideology which was socially advanced. The National Conference of Kashmir led this movement and it found common ground in many matter with the National Congress and the Indian States People movement. So, in the thirties and in the forties, the link of common ideals and the bond of comradeship in a common cause bound us together, whether we were Hindus or Muslims or Sikhs or others. It was natural, therefore, for the people of Kashmir to resist later the narrow communalism of Pakistan which sought to thrust itself by evidence and force upon them. It was natural and inevitable for the people of India to stand by them in their agony.

It is not Kashmir, therefore, but rather a much deeper conflict that comes in the way of friendly relations between India and Pakistan and the situation is a grave one. We cannot give up the basic ideals which we have held so long and on which the whole conception of our State is founded. We cannot encourage anything which breaks up the national unity of India. We cannot submit to continuation of the old policy of disintegration and aggression. This must be clearly understood. We realise the necessity of friendly relations with Pakistan and we shall continue to strive for them, but that friendship can only come if the spirit of aggression is given up by Pakistan.

CRITICAL MOMENT FOR INDIA

A. I. C. C. Must Decide

The AICC is meeting at a critical moment and has to come to vital decisions in regard to national policies and the future of the Congress. The coming elections are important, but it is far more important to know exactly what we stand for and how we want to function in the future. It is better to keep our soul and to lose and election than to win that election in the wrong way and with wrong methods. There has been a deep searching of heart among Congressmen and some of our old colleagues have left us. It matters little to argue as to whose fault this has been. There is something lacking in us if any old comrade and colleague finds that the Congress is no longer a place for him. We have to find out the reason why.

Some people criticise us for desiring what is called a single party rule and point out the necessity of an effective opposition. I do not understand this criticism and I entirely agree that a democratic legislature should have an effective opposition. But it is equally true that in times of crisis a large measure of unity and national purpose are essential. When disruptive and disintegrating forces are at work, it becomes every man's duty to combat them in the best way he can. The Congress still remains the most potent weapon to combat these forces. It would be a tragedy if a large number of good people with excellent ideals indirectly help these disruptive and anti-social forces.

It is natural for a large country like India to have numerous groups and parties with various objectives and ways of thinking. Let us analyse some of these. On the one side there are the Communists and the communalists, very different from each other, and yet both essentially disruptive. The Communists, whatever their ideology have followed a patch of violence and open warfare against the State. No State can tolerate that. Their object appears to have been to create chaos and disruption out of which perhaps something might come. To some extent, they have tried their policies and tactics recently, but basically their approach continues to be the same as before.

The communalists are essentially reactionary. They have no social theory and seek inspiration for a certain form of revivalism and a narrow and bigoted nationalism which excludes large parts of the nation. And yet, they take glibly even of socialism and nationalisation, although they represent forces which are entirely opposed to these. We cannot be taken in by these phrases and we must remember that communalism has already done great injury to India and will, no doubt, do greater injury if it is given a chance. We cannot, therefore, have anything in common with them

OTHER GROUPS

There are other groups which are definitely anti-social and represent certain deep-rooted vested interests in the country, especially in the land. As a rule, they look to the communal organisations. With them also we have nothing in common.

We now come to the Socialist Party and the newly formed Praja Party, consisting many of our old colleagues. It is not clear wherein, in policy or programme, the Praja Party differs from the Congress. Where there is no clear difference in ideology, personnel conflicts arise. This is most unfortunate and cannot but lower our standards. We should try to avoid this at all cost and invite our old colleagues of the Praja Party to do likewise. The Socialist Party perhaps does not differ very greatly in regard to final objectives from the Congress. But it certainly does differ in so far as immediate objectives and methods are concerned. We have no quarrel with them, though we differ, and there should be the possibility of a large measure of agreement in regard to certain common programmes.

CONGRESS MUST RALLY PROGRESSIVE FORCES

The Congress must stand on its own programmes and methods and must keep its doors open to all who agree with it. Even those who disagree with it and follow a different course, should be invited to co-operate in some of the larger issues on which we think alike.

DUTY OF CONGRESS

The Congress has been in the past something much more than a narrow party. It functioned as a national front. The coming of independence has naturally made a difference and we cannot quite function as of old. But there is still plenty of room for the Congress to be a platform to achieve many common purposes. It should, therefore, keep its poor open and welcome back those of its old members who have, in a spirit of distrust or frustration, left it. The situation in the country and the world demand this larger outlook and wider vision. The Congress must also seek to remedy the weakness and evils that have crept into the organisation and more particularly discourage any organisation, or any of its numerous branches, as its private preserve. Any charges of irregularity or worse in its working should be investigated.

All this is necessary, but at best it is a negative approach. What is required is an active faith in its mission and the cause and the capacity to work for it.

What is also required is service of our people and throwing our lot with them. We are not a sect apart but are of the people and we should function as such. If we ourselves have faith, we can convince others.

The coming elections are a test for us, not merely in the winning of seats but in something which is of far greater importance. Are we to function as the ordinary run of politicians, whose sole aim is somehow to win an election, or as votaries of a cause for whom our principles and objectives are more important than seats in Legislative Assembly or Parliament? I hope that in the choosing of candidates great care will be exercised in selection men and women of integrity who, by their past record, have shown that they believe in and act up to the principles we proclaim. It will be more honourable for us, and will be of greater service to the cause we serve, if we do this and even lose an election than to win with the help of dubious candidates. Our choice should not be restricted to a narrow circle or groups but should extend to any who fulfil the qualifications laid down. In particular, we have to take special care that an adequate number of candidates of minority communities, as well as from women are chosen."

NEHRU ON INDO-PAK RELATIONS

House Of Lords Speaker Dead

LONDON, July 7, (UPA): Lord Holden, Deputy Chairman and Speaker of the House of Lords, died suddenly at a London dinner party on Friday night. He was 52.

K.M.T. SEIZE PANAMA VESSEL

Carried Goods To China

FORMOSA, July 7 (PTI-Reuter): The Chinese Nationalist Navy has seized the panamanian flagged merchantman Hoi Lina in the Formosa Strait while the vessel was sailing to a Communist Chinese port, Chinese newspapers said here today.

The newspapers alleged the Hoi Lina was not Panamanian but a Chinese Communist ship registered under the Panamanian flag to escape seizure by the Nationalist Navy.

WASHINGTON: The Senate Commerce Sub-committee charged Saturday a fleet of 88 merchant ships flying the flags of several nations friendly to the United States have been carrying cargo to communist China, adds UPA.

Burma Becomes A World Body Member

UNITED NATIONS, (New York), July 7 (UPA): Burma today became the seventh United Nations member of the Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization.

Her ratification was deposited in a brief ceremony here Friday by John Farrington.

The Greek Parliament Friday night voted confidence in Prime Minister S. Phocles Venizelos all Liberal Cabinet by 125 votes to 74.

U. S. Millionaire Freed On Bail

NEW YORK, July 7, (PTI-Reuter): American millionaire left-wing sympathiser Frederic Vanderbilt Field was ordered to be freed on ten thousand dollar (3,500 sterling) bail yesterday pending his appeal against a contempt of court sentence.

The order for his release came too late however for the posting of the bond yesterday and he would have to spend at least one night in goal.

REDS TOO WILL GET AN INVITATION

NEW DELHI, July 7 (UPI):— Following the protest lodged by the Election Board of the Communist Party of India, the Election Commissioner has now agreed to extend the invitation to the C.P.I. to take part in a conference scheduled to meet in Delhi on July 30. The various parties taking part in the forthcoming general elections will decide at this conference about the symbols to be used by them during the election campaigning.

Sardar Sohan Singh Josht, member of the Central Election Board of the C.P.I. who met the Election Commissioner apprised him of the many difficulties facing the Party. The Commissioner is stated to have suggested that the Board should approach the Home Ministry.

U. S. CANCELS TRADE PACTS WITH U.S.S.R.

WASHINGTON, July 7, (UPA): The United States announced on Friday it was cancelling its trade agreements with Russia, Romania and Bulgaria.

65,000 civil servants of Athens went on strike on Saturday for a fifty per cent increase in wages and salaries.

Sardar Memorial Fund

G. G. Sunderji Appointed Secretary

BOMBAY Saturday

Mr. Govindji G. Sunderji, a well known social worker of Bombay, has been appointed the Secretary of the Sardar Memorial Fund Committee, of which Mr. S. K. Patil is the Chairman.

Mr. Sunderji, whose work in various relief committees has earned for him a significant position among the city's social workers, is known for the zeal and enthusiasm he brings to bear upon the work of the organisations.

As the Honorary Secretary of the Kashmir Flood Relief Committee (Bombay State) he was responsible for swelling the funds for that frontier state. The collections surpassed over one and a half lakhs of rupees. As a social worker he is associated with a number of organisations in the city. He is associated with the Kashmir Relief Committee since its inception in 1950 and has organised several variety entertainment programmes in that connection.

Mr. Sunderji has been requested to work as a member of the Yusuf Meherally Memorial Committee also.

CONGRESS NEWS

A rally of volunteers of the Congress Seva Dal and other volunteer organisations in "C" Ward will be held at Madhav Baug, C. P. Tank, on Sunday, the 8th July, at 6-30 A. M. Shri S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C. and Mayor of Bombay will take the salute and address the volunteers.

WORKERS MEETING

A joint meeting of the Congress Seva Dal workers of "D" Ward and office bearers of the Girgaum Dist. Congress Committee will be held on Sunday, the 8th July 51, at 10 A. M. at the Congress House.

MINISTER TO ADDRESS

Hon'ble Shri M. Naik Nimbalkar, Minister for Labour and Industries, will speak on the Labour Problems in Bombay State at a meeting of Congress workers to be held on Tuesday, July 10, 1951 at 6 P. M. at the Congress House

Talk By Mr. P. Grines

BOMBAY, Saturday: A short talk will be delivered by Mr. Paul Grines of the United States Information Service followed by screening of the two topicals "Power of the Press" and "Magazine Miracle" at the premises of the Bombay Union of Journalists, Prospect Chambers at 6-30 p.m. on Monday. All journalists are invited

Cloudy Skies In City

BOMBAY, Saturday: Bombay City and suburbs will have cloudy skies with showers at times during the next 24 hours. Showers may increase on Sunday.

Total rainfall recorded in Bombay is 21.1 inches, 4.2 inches below the normal.

Monsoon continues to be weak over the region.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Ashad Shud 4, 2007
Muslim: Savval 3, 1370
Parsi: Behman 9, 1320
Sunrise: 6-07 a.m.
Sunset: 7-20 p.m.
Hightide: 01-53, 14-36
Lowtide: 07-44, 20-50

Today's Engagements

BOMBAY, EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE: "Follies of Education" drama at Jai Hind Talkies 9-15 a.m. in aid of the League.

PRIATAM KALA MANDIR: Annual function Cama Hall 9-30 a.m.

GLUCOSE & FOODS LTD., KURLA: Inauguration a 16 Bombay Agra Road, Kurla 4 p.m. by Minister M. N. Nimbalkar.

RANE SATKAR SAMITTEE: Purse presentation to Shri Pandurang Ramchandra Rane at Byculla Upper Primary School Hall, De Lisle Road 4 p.m.

A. K. GOPALAN RECEPTION COMMITTEE: Public reception and purse presentation on behalf of Malayalees to A. K. Gopalan 4 p.m. at Sunderbai Hall.

HOMOEOPATHS' MEETING: Public meeting at Homoeopathic General Hospital, Nilam Mansion, Lamington Road 5 p.m. to protest against U. P. Government's attitude towards Dr. N. L. Sinha undergoing fast unto death

VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: Service by Sri Trivikram on "Difference between Spirit Energy and Soul" at Radha Kunj, 52, Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

RASHTRIYA MILL MAZDOOR SANGH: Public meeting at Nare Park Parel, 5-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "Brotherhood—False and True" 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: Vanamahotsava at Gowalia Tank Maidan 6-15 p.m. Mayor to preside and Union Minister, Mr. K. M. Munshi, to plant a tree.

Rainfall Heavy In Bihar

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, July 7 (PTI).

Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday.

The shallow low pressure area over South Bihar is merging into the seasonal trough of low pressure over the Gangetic Plain. The monsoon is showing some signs of strengthening in the South Konkan. Rainfall has been widespread in Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar, and has occurred locally in Gangetic West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Malabar, South Kanara and in the Peninsula outside North Konkan, Gujerat, Saurashtra and Cutch.

Following is the daily weather chart.

Ahmedabad	100	79	0.1	2.5—	3.6
BOMBAY	89	80	0	21.1—	4.3
Calcutta	85	78	0.2	12.6—	2.0
Cuttack	—	78	0.1	8.0—	4.8
Delhi	103	84	0	4.0—	0.8
Indore	91	71	0.4	4.8—	3.4
Madras	99	76	0.1	1.8—	0.9
Poona	90	73	0	2.5—	3.1
Simla	75	62	0	5.3—	4.8

Bombay Drug House Fined

BOMBAY, Saturday: A fine of Rs. 200 was imposed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the Bombay Drug House, Limited, situated at Matunga for the breach of the Drug Control Act. The magistrate further ordered that a sum of Rs. 75 be paid towards cost to the complainant who is an Inspector of Drugs in Bombay. The case against Mr. Govind Parmeshwar Nair, Managing Director of the firm who was also charged under the same Act was however withdrawn.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, July 8

BOMBAY

244 m.—07-40 Prog. 07-45 A L Shrikant, G songs, 08-15 Nalini Mulgaonkar, ramkali, 11-45 N Muzumdar, 'swati bindu', G, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 R Narain, sarangi, 13-40 Week's progs., 13-45 Light variety, 17-30 Nalini Mulgaonkar, puria dhanashree, 18-10 R Narain sarangi, 18-30 H Khan, kh.v.d., 19-00 A L Shrikant, G geet, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 Air quartet, puria, 19-30 B Manjrekar, patdeep, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 A Khan, sitar, 20-45 A L Shrikant, G songs, 21-15 R M Pillai, violin, 21-45 Ad libitum, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Olga Craen, pianoforte, 22-30 Maneck Bamboat, soprano, 22-45 Myra de Souza

VARIATIONS

353m.—07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 Ram Narain, sarangi, 08-45 B Amembal, M songs, 11-00 Film songs, 11-45 Gangubai Hangal, todi, 13-00 B R Amembal, abhang, 13-30 Shobharani K Hira, H songs, 13-50 H Khan, thumri, 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 N D Gholapkar and party, abhang, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 B Amembal, M songs, 20-30 S Vidyalankar, H talk, 20-45 Air artist, Gireesh compositions, 21-00 Shobharani K Hiram, H songs, 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 21-45 Nalini Mulgaonkar, khayal, 22-00 H Khan, kh.v.d., 22-30 Gangubai Hangal, chhayanat.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250 and 326.1 mm.—08-15 Vaividhya, 08-30 K. Udyavarkar 18-20 Madhuri Khare, bhajans, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda) and Locals (Ahm.) 18-35 Selected songs (Ahm.), 19-00 V Potkar, khayal, 19-15 Maudhuri Khare, D Buddhani's works, 19-20 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Geet lahri (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 P N Joshi, khayal, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Bharat's music, from Delhi (Ahm). 21-15 Madhuri Khare, U Joshi's songs, 21-30 P N Joshi, miyan malhar.

GOA

31.22 m.—08-00 a.m. Hindi film music, 09-30 Music by air, 10-00 Remember when, 10-30 Tropicana, 10-45 Organaires, 11-00 Ten top tunes 12-00 noon Men behind melody, 12-30 p.m. Voice of prophecy, 01-00 Music by Roth, 01-30 Salon serenade, 02-00 Hindi request prog., 03-00 Hindi film music, 04-00 N Cloutier and his music, 04-30 Concert Hall of air, 05-00 I hear Southland singing, 05-15 Bringing Christ to Nations, 05-30 Back to Bible.

CEYLON

19.84, 25.05, 41.72 m.—07-15 a.m. It's a good day, 07-30 BBC news, 07-45 Star of today, 08-00 Sunday serenade, 08-15 Voice of prophecy, 08-45 Round up time, 09-00 Swap shop, 09-30 Your choice, 10-30 Jazz record shop, 11-00 Hindi prog., 12-00 Music for lunch, 05-00 p.m. Hindi prog., 06-30 Lipton Show (Hindi), 07-00 Down harmony lane, 07-15 Four stars and starlet 07-30 Music by Roth, 07-55 Rhodes record of week, 08-00 Famous tenors 08-30 Melody tours, 09-00 Relay Voice of America, 09-30 Voice of prophecy, 10-00 Day is ending.

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—15-30 Service of worship, 16-00 Sports, 16-15 Piano playtime, 18-45 Strike up music, 19-45 Concerto (Schumann's), 21-00 W Pickles in Have a go, 21-45 Service of worship, 22-15 London forum, 23-00 In town tonight.

EASTERN SERVICE—18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 In Hindi for India, and for children 20-15 In Urdu for Pakistan, and Weekly review, 20-20 Eastern affairs in Br. press, 20-30 Health and hygiene, 20-35 Letters' replies.

Minor Dislocation On G.I.P. Railway Line

BOMBAY, Saturday.

At 11-35 hours on 7-7-51 the overhead wire came down between Parel and Dadar stations on the Down G. I. P. local line causing a slight dislocation to the suburban service. The fault was put right and normal service esumed at 13-20 hours, states a press note issued by the Public Relatios, offier, Bombay, Railways.

GOPALAN MEETS PRESSMEN

A Press Conference was held by the Communist of India on Saturday when A. K. Gopalan explained the party policy of the party.

Congress Corporator Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. Kantilal M. Sharma, a Congress Corporator and a Justice of Peace, was taken into custody by the Central Intelligence Section, Prohibition Police yesterday afternoon, for alleged possession of liquor.

Mr. Sharma's residence at Kandewadi was searched and a bottle of liquor seized, it was alleged.

Mr. Sharma was released on bail.

Strike Threat By 2,000 Dock Workers

BOMBAY, Saturday: Two thousand dock workers of two foodgrain contractors of the Government of India decided at a general meeting yesterday that they will serve a notice of strike on the contractors if their legitimate demands are not met by July 15.

The demand relates to security of service and enforcement of working conditions on par with workers of the Bombay Port Trust. A resolution passed by the workers indicated that they would be agreeable to their demands being referred to a tribunal.

Minimum Wages In Salt Pan Industry

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to advise it in the matter of fixation of minimum wages for the workers in the salt pan industry in the State met at the Secretariat, Bombay today.

The Committee considered the possibility of the wages prevalent in 1939 being taken as a basis for fixing minimum wages in the industry and recorded views of the representatives of both the employers and the employees regarding wages for the various categories of workers.

Arrested On Charge Of Robbing School-Boy

BOMBAY, Saturday: For relieving an 11-year old school boy of his waist-band worth Rs. 22, Gajanand Keroo was arrested by the police on Friday. Pending inquiries, he was ordered to be remanded into custody by Mr. M. J. Gordhandas, Presidency Magistrate, at Esplanade Court today.

2 Arrested For Theft

BOMBAY, Saturday: Suresh Ramesh and Keshavlal Ramlal were arrested by the police yesterday in connection with the theft of a number of watches and jewels, collectively valued at Rs. 13,000 from a store near the Liberty Cinema.

Pending inquiries they were ordered to be remanded into custody by Mr. M. J. Gordhandas, Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Court today.

Congress Can Be Replaced

MR. A. K. GOPALAN'S CALL FOR UNITY

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Communist Party believes that the present Government can be replaced by a "democratic Government" only by the all-out unity of the people, declared Mr. A. K. Gopalan, member, Central Election Board of the Communist Party of India at a press conference here today.

The election manifesto of the Communist Party which was drafted recently includes among other things abolition of zamindari without compensation, confiscation and nationalisation of British capital in India, full employment and social security to the working class.

Mr Gopalan said that the Communist Party was ready to form a united front against the Congress with other parties who agree to accept their programme for fighting the coming general elections.

"We will approach the Socialist Party on a national scale as well as province-wise for forming a united Front."

The Communist leader urged the Government to release all the detained members of the Party, and allow the underground workers to come out in order to ensure free and fair elections.

"Unless the recent amendment to the Constitution is withdrawn, the slogan of free and fair elections is bogus," Mr. Gopalan said.

CIVIL SUPPLY STAFF UNION'S DEMAND

BOMBAY, Saturday: At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay State Civil Supply Department Staff Association held recently it was decided to request the Government to grant immediately an increase of Rs 40 per month in the dearness allowance at present given to Government employees drawing salaries upto Rs. 250 to help them to overcome the present financial crisis.

The meeting decided that the Government should take into consideration the increase in prices of commodities, transport charges and other items of cost of living and grant the demand.

Mr. Dinkarrao Desai

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. Dinkarrao Desai, Minister for Law and Civil Supplies, Government of Bombay, will leave for Nasik tomorrow morning to perform the opening ceremony of the Bombay State Consumers' Co-operative Store Ltd. will return here the same evening.

Tanker Arrives

BOMBAY Saturday: Standard Vacuum Oil Company's tanker "Stanvac-Bombay" carrying petroleum products for India arrived here today.

PRE-BUREAU SHORT COVERING

NEW YORK, July 6, (UPA): Cotton traders today crowded practically all of action to the last half hour. Prices rallied spiritedly at the end under the impact of headlong covering movement credited to speculative element and trade.

Sold out market conditions following two days of sagging prices speeded recovery.

Local professionals were nervous about going home short over the weekends. Apparently, they wanted a clear position pending developments in the Korean picture and the Government's acreage report on Monday. Short covering in old crop July delivery before its expiration on Thursday gave the market additional life.

Market news remained mostly on the bear side but its effect appeared temporarily discounted. Poor textile trade reports plus big crop prospects and uncertainties over the effect of Korean peace remained headline items dominating sentiment. But the market showed resistance on setbacks throughout the day. Part of the action coupled with rumours that Brazil had banned exports of raw cotton and possibilities of a higher domestic loan rate for the new crop.

There were persistent talks that the loan rate might be lifted to hundred percent of parity, although quite a few were skeptic on that score. They said the present law provides for an increase under unusual conditions but then only after public hearings.

The market opened two to 15 points lower, then sagged irregularly to losses of eight to 15 points. Final rally lifted the market as much as 36 points from lows and 15 to 23 points over the previous close.

Following were the closings, with the price range:

Spot				45.27
July	44.32	44.60	44.30	44.60
Oct.	35.90	36.18	35.86	36.13
Dec.	35.61	35.87	35.54	35.85
March	35.65	35.94	35.58	35.93
May	35.49	35.80	35.50	35.78
July	35.18	35.47	35.17	35.47
Oct.	33.68	33.93	33.66	33.93
Dec.	—	33.51	33.48	33.70
NEW ORLEANS				
Spot				44.10
July	44.43	44.65	44.28	44.59
Oct.	35.80	36.09	35.76	36.05
Dec.	35.48	35.78	35.45	35.75
March	35.62	35.90	35.59	35.88
May	35.52	35.79	35.51	35.77
July	35.14	35.16	35.14	35.40
Oct.	33.63	33.64	33.63	33.88
Dec.	—	33.60	33.60	33.83

New York Pepper Prices

NEW YORK, July 6, (UPA): The black pepper market remained extremely quiet with prices generally unchanged.

Traders apparently decided to mark time pending Korean developments and other new incentives.

On a nominal basis, spot supplies were held at dol. 1.66-67 with tentative bids around one to two cents lower.

July/August shipment was indicated around dol. 1.65 and Aug/Sept. at dol. 1.64 per pound ex dock.

New York Tin Prices

NEW YORK, July 6, (UPA): On the New York market today, the price of tin remained unchanged at dol. 1.06 per pound.

In the forward market, the following were closing prices:

TIN—July 1.07; September dol. 1.06.

LEAD—July 19.20 bid;

ZINC—July 24.00 bid;

NEW YORK COPRA PRICES

NEW YORK, July 6, (UPA): Dealers quoted copra nominally at dol. 170 per short ton.

Cocoanut oil was traded at 12-3/4 per pound.

CHICAGO WHEAT PRICES

CHICAGO, July 6, (UPA): Activity consisted largely of hedging operations on the Chicago Board of Trade today.

Grain futures with the one exception of rye turned lower.

Wheat closed 1-1/4 to two lower.

Soybeans were five-eighths to 3-3/8 lower.

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, July 7.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today Privately Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 2,120 to Rs 2,121-4.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, July 7

The local bullion market was firm today on persistent rumours of a near Syndicate and unduly big discount of the next settlement.

At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 195-6 and declined at Rs. 195-2 but firmed up at Rs 195-14 on renewed buying and covering Thereafter the market steadied at Rs. Rs. 195-10. Ready Mint Silver was quoted at Rs 197-2 and bullion was quoted at Rs 195-10.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 112-6 and after declining at Rs. 112-5 advanced at Rs 112-15. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 114 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 76-8

Later on Silver advanced at Rs. 196/4 and final closing quotation were as under:—

Ready Silver	....	195 8	0
Forward	....	195 8	0
Ready Gold	....	113 7	0
Forward	....	112 7	0

Produce Market

BOMBAY, July 6.

The market was quietly steady groundnuts September opened at Rs. 210 and after improving at Rs 217 declined at Rs. 212-8.

GROUNDNUTS

Khandesh quality	..	50	0 0
Madras	.....	49	4 0
Bold	.....	48	6 0
Aug-Sept.	....	48	4 0
LINSEED			
Bold	.....	40	6 0
June-July	.....	40	6 0
Aug.-Sept.	.....	40	14 0
CASTORSEEDS			
Madras	....	44	8 0
September	....	212	8 0
OILS			
Groundnut local	....	27	8 0
Upcountry	....	26	8 0
July	....	26	3 0
August	....	26	1 0
Linseed oil	.....	23	10 0
Castorseed oil	.....	25	0 0

BANK OF INDIA

Half-Yearly Profits

The transactions for the six months ended 30th June, 1951 have resulted in a profit (subject to taxation) of Rs. 36,76,881-14-7. To this amount has to be added Rs. 4,90,597-12-1 brought forward from the last account making a total of Rs. 41,67,479-10-8.

This sum the Directors have disposed of as follows:—

In payment of an interim dividend at the rate of twelve per cent per annum (Rs. 3 per share) Free of Income Tax on the Paid-up Capital of Rs. 2,00,00,000 for the half-year ended 30th June 1951 which absorbs Rs. 12,00,000; carried forward to the next half year Rs. 29,67,479-10-8 subject to taxation.

NEW YORK CASTOR SEED PRICES

NEW YORK, July 6.

On the New York market today, Brazilian castorseeds were quoted at U.S dol. 235 bid per long ton fob Brazil.

Castor oil was quoted at 22 cents per pound in tank cars.

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, July 6.

The price of silver remained unchanged on the New York market today at 90.16 cents per ounce

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, July 7 (PTI): The Calcutta stock exchange today opened quiet but closed decidedly steadier on renewed buying and prices in almost all sections were marked up over their last levels. The following are today's final transations upto one pm: Government securities three per cent loan 1957 100/4 Sl, three per cent loan 1959/61 98/6 sl, three per cent loan 1963/65 96/1 sl.

BANKS: United Bank of India 6/.

COTTONS: Kesoram 29/4, New Victoria 2/4.

COALS: Bengal 602/-, Burrakur 16/1, Central India 6/12, South Karanpura 23/8, Standard 20/8.

JUTES: Anglo India 378/-, Auckland 162/-, Barnagore 254/-, Champdany 202/-, exdiv, Howrah 35/15, India 216/-, sl. Presidency 6/5.

ENGINEERINGS: Braithwaite and Co. /96, Indian iron and steel 34/1, Jessop and Co 21/2, Kumardhubi eng 8/6, Marshalls 8/12, Steel corp. 25/3.

MISCELLANEOUS: Indian copper 3/3, Sone valley 7/12, Alkali and chemical 17/12, Calcutta electric 15/2, New Asiatic insurance 5/12, Angelo bros 26/14, Indian cables 22/13, Indian National Airways 3/3, Indian wood products 50/8 Metal box 18/12, British Burma Petrol 1/10 Shree Gopal 15/12, Titaghur paper 36/6, India steamship 6/11.

SUGARS: Cawnpore 36/6 sl, TEAS: Bhatkowa 47/4 ct, Bishnauth 42/8, Ethelbari 14/9, Gungaram 350/-, ol Hasimara 43/8.

London Tin Prices

LONDON, July 6, (UPA): At the morning session today, the turnover amounted to 145 tons of which 25 were for cash.

Spot was down 2-1/2 to 885 and three months down 4-1/4 to 824-1/2.

Closing prices included:

SPOT—buyers, 880: sellers, 890; business 880.

THREE MONTHS—buyers, 824; sellers, 825; business both prices SETTLEMENT—880.

In the unofficial afternoon session, the turnover amounted to 180 tons, all forward.

Closing prices were:

SPOT—buyers, 870; sellers, 875; business, nil.

THREE MONTHS—buyers, 825; sellers, 827; business 828 to 826.

LONDON PEPPER PRICES

LONDON, July 6.

The pepper market was idle today with Singapore unchanged Malabar settlers were asking 1,330 compared to 1,335 previously.

LONDON MERCURY

LONDON, July 6.

The price of mercury remained unchanged in the London market today at 73-1/2 pounds per flash.

PARIS GOLD PRICE

PARIS, July 6.

On the Paris Bourse today, the price of gold was quoted at 501 Francs per gram.

HONG KONG GOLD PRICE

HONG KONG, July 6.

On the Honag Kong market today, the price of gold was quoted at H.K dol 304-1/2 per Chinese Tael of 1-1/3 ounce averdupois.

U.S. STEEL PRICES

NEW YORK, July 6.

The following were ranges of U.S. Steel prices on the New market today:

High 39-7/8. Low 39-5/8. Close 39-3/4

LONDON SILVER

LONDON, July 6.

Silver prices for both spot and forward remained in the London market today unchanged at 78-1/2 pence per ounce.

AMSTERDAM: The market generally was firmer. Phillips were prominent on an ex-dividend of 12 per cent Royal Dutch met buyers on ex-dividend of 8 per cent. Plantations were well maintained A.K.U. unilever were barely steady.

Burma Signs Friendship Treaty With India

RANGOON, July 7, (PTI).

BURMA today signed a five-year treaty of friendship with India. On official announcement said the treaty was aimed at "strengthening and developing the many ties of friendship that bind the two countries and the maintenance of perpetual peace and friendship which exist between them."

Both countries promised to respect the independence and rights of each other.

The treaty, which is renewable was signed in Burmese, English and Hindi.

BRITISH ASSAULT ON EVEREST

Mr. Shipton To Lead The Team

LONDON, July 7, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Eric Shipton, Britain's most experienced mountaineer disclosed yesterday that he would lead the first postwar British assault on Everest.

Mr. Shipton, 43, who has climbed higher than any living man said it would be the first time Everest has been assailed from the south and the first expedition to make the attempt in winter.

The climbers planned to begin the ascen tin October and would be on the mountain in that month and November.

He added that the expedition was being organised by W. H. Murray, who was a member of an expedition in the central Himalayas last year.

Four Injured In Village Feud

MIRAJ, July 7, (PTI): Four persons were injured, one of them seriously, in a clash which took place between two parties over a dispute regarding landed property at Latwadi village in Shirol taluka, about 20 miles from here, on July 5.

All the injured persons have been admitted to the civil hospital at Kurundwad. Police are investigating into a the matter.

NO RECONCILIATION WITH ALY KHAN

Rita Denies Rumours

HOLLYWOOD, July 7, (UPA): Rita Hayworth said that she had returned to Hollywood for studio business and not reconciliation with Aly Khan and that she means business about divorcing the Prince.

"I am going back to Nevada the first of the week to go through with the divorce.

She said she emplaned after her arrival early Friday.

She added, "of course I'll see Aly when and if he comes." We are on good speaking terms."

MR. N. RAGHAVAN

BERNE, July 7 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. N. Raghavan, yesterday took charge of his new appointment as Indian Minister to Switzerland.

Mr. Raghavan, was received at his Berne hotel by the Chief of Protocol. The new Minister is accompanied by his wife and a son and daughter.

Mr. Raghavan, who is expected to present his credentials to the Swiss President next week, will also be Indian Minister to Vienna and the Vatican.

He succeeds the late Mr Dhirubhai Desai, who died here recently.

Feudal Levy In U. P. To Be Abolished

LUCKNOW, July 7, (PTI): "Rare Chahrrum", one of the oldest feudal levies in Uttar Pradesh will now be abolished.

The U.P. cabinet yesterday decided to bring in a legislation to abolish the realisation of this levy whch enabled the zamindars to realise one-fourth of the sale proceeds from the parties to a sale deed executed on lease hold lands for building purposes and lands held on monthly or annual rent for purposes of habitation.

Nine Experts From U. S.

Help To India Under Point-4

NEW DELHI, July 7 (PTI): India has secured the services of nine experts under President Truman's Point-Four Programme. Eight of these experts have already arrived in India, while the ninth is expected to arrive shortly.

The Government of India hopes to secure the services of seven more experts in the near future.

Under the terms of the relevant agreement, the Government of India have also been granted facilities for the training of forty-five persons in various technical subjects in the United States a list of trainees and the subjects in which they are to be trained has already been drawn up.

The nine experts whose services have already been secured include six in the field of agriculture and related subjects. The other three are two geologists and one grouting expert.

Seven others whose services are expected to be secured will include a foundry expert, a chemical engineer, and experts on cellulose and paper technology, small-scale industries and malaria control.

FOOD DISTRIBUTION EFFECTIVE

Travancore Minister Denies Charges

TRIVANDRUM, July 7 (PTI): Mr. T. K. Narayana Pillai, Travancore-Cochin States Food Minister, said today that procurement in the state was nearly one-fourth of the production and there was no further scope for improvement in the system of distribution.

The recent statement of a Union Food Ministry, spokesman about food allotments to Travancore Cochin, the Minister said, was "unfortunately incorrect in material particulars".

The Minister added: "There is also no scope for improvement in the system of distribution. As the state is heavily deficit in foodgrains, the most effective and equitable method of distribution, namely, statutory rationing has been in force throughout the State from the very inception of food controls."

COMPLAINT AGAINST THOREZ'S ELECTION

PARIS, July 7 (PTI-Reuter): Validity of the election of M. Maurice Thorez, French Communist Party General Secretary, now under medical treatment in Moscow, was questioned in the National Assembly yesterday by the Gaullist Deputy, M. Jean Le Gendre.

A commission will examine the complaint and the parliamentary status of M Thorez will be raised in debate in the Assembly next week.

JAMES NORMAN HALL DEAD

PAPEETE, (Tahiti), July 7, (UPA): James Norman Hall, 64, dean of American writers about the South Seas, died here on Friday of heart attack. Hall was co-author of "Mutiny on the Bounty"

MOBILISE FREE PEOPLE AGAINST WAR-MONGERS

"IN America, political campaign is a slaughter-house for issues and reputations both—while it lasts. But the blood-clotting faculty of the electo-rate-at-large is unbelievably good; and the pulse beat of the nation remains remarkably steady," said Noman Cousins, when questioned in India whether it was true that the American people were deeply split not only on their internal affairs and foreign policy but on their very purpose as a nation.

International Police Force For United Nations

BY NORMAN COUSINS

ONLY a few weeks ago in India and Pakistan I was being asked blunt questions about the unity of the American people. "But is the United States really united?" people would say. Or: "Isn't it true that the American people today are deeply split not only on their internal affairs, not only on their foreign policy, but on their very purpose as a nation?"

At a meeting of newspaper editors and publishers in Madras I was asked how India was to support our policies when Americans couldn't even make up their own minds about what those policies are to be. A few days later at a similar meeting in Lahore, Pakistan, the question was put in perhaps its bluntest form: "Why do you Americans bother preparing to fight the Russians? What good will your military efforts do if all your enemy has to do is be patient and then pick up the pieces?"

A university student in Calcutta addressed himself to one aspect of our national controversy when he remarked: "I keep reading about your Congressmen and your newspapers who say that America is overrun by Communists. If that is true, why don't you drop your atomic bombs on yourselves and solve the problem in the same way you seem to be wanting to solve it for the rest of the world?"

American Unity

These questions were perhaps more severe than most that were asked about American unity, but they do reflect the bewilderment and concern abroad about what seems to be an unravelling of our national fabric. If you take the position that you don't care what anyone else thinks about us or that there's no possible connection between American security and world public opinion then questions such as these are easy enough to answer. All you have to do is to shrug your shoulders and politely tell the rest of the world to go hang. But if you believe that friendship with other peoples is as important to the future of America as anything else we are doing or are thinking of doing then these questions have to be met.

The answer, of course was the obvious one. I tried to explain that the noise and the confusion coming from America were often misleading. These were the grindings and churnings of a democratic people going through the difficult business of making up their mind. The strength of America was in its diversity—diversity not only of peoples but of ideas and methods of expressing or carrying out those ideas. The very essence of America was that public affairs are to be conducted in public. The effect of this is that mistakes too are apt to be made pretty much out in the open.

Americans could always depend on their political parties to jump with loud whoops and whooshes on the mistakes of each other or to accuse the other of calamitous mistakes where none existed. If you went into public life you often put your career and your reputation in a political meat-grinder.

It could be, and frequently was, a nasty business; but nastier by far was the business of trying to get along without it. Nothing much was said about an inner balance wheel but it was there just the same. Tempers were short but so were memories. Public figures could go to bed as national heroes and wake up the next morning as villains and vice versa. True, you could always count on a small crowd of bitter-enders who would cry foul and sulk whenever they lost an election or an issue, but the overwhelming majority of the people played the game and remained remarkably free of recriminations or political intrigue. Energies would go into new fights over new issues rather than into prolonged feuding over matters already on the books.

A political campaign is a slaughterhouse for issues and reputations both—while it lasts. But the blood-clotting faculty of the electorate-at-large is unbelievably good. And the pulse beat of the nation remained remarkably steady.

No more serious error could be made I said than for other peoples to mistake our wrangles for weakness. Twice before in the past thirty-five year definite assumptions of our inability to pull ourselves together led to historic blunder—costly for those who made them and, unfortunately, costly for the world itself.

Background

This roughly was my attempt to create a background for an understanding of disturbing news from America. I have no way of knowing whether it allayed apprehensions or removed doubts. Speaking selfishly, however I am glad the questions were asked and that I was on the spot day after day trying to answer them. For it gave added depth to the perspective one gains about America when seen at a distance. When you get away from the competitive headlines on the newstands it is easier to see the real meaning and problems of the nation. It is easier, too, to think about the sum total of America, its people and history both, in sizing up the challenge before us. And it helped to fortify me for the return home for I came back in the midle of Americas greatest public opinion upheaval since President Roosevelt's proposal to enlarge the Supreme Court.

The debate over Korea and China and over the recall of General MacArthur has let loose a continental eruption. The seriousness and scope of the issues involved are as great as any foreign policy question in our history, and the feeling over them is intensified by news of 60,000 Korean casualties. We stand naked before the world in our concern, our grief, and our frustration. Because of this exposure, other countries and other peoples, on the verge of great decisions themselves, may be tempted to action which American unity might otherwise have forestalled. And yet the quickest way to produce that unity would be for others to proceed on the assumption that it did not exist.

As for our friends in the world, it is important that their dismay may not turn into despair. Much of what has happened in the past few weeks represents a head start on the election campaign of 1952, furnishing a preview of the noise, the exuberance, and the anger we can expect when the political barnstorming begins. This is not to gloss over the basic issues of the present controversy; it is only by way of sugesting that political parties in America suffer very lightly from the compulsions of restraint when faced with political opportunity.

In considering the issues themselves we can recall Lincoln's favourite story about the two political candidates who lost their tempers during a debate and began to wrestle with each other. When the smoke cleared it was seen that each had fought his way into the other's jacket. In the present debate the Republicans are sounding like fire-eating, full-speed-ahead interventionists, and the Democrats are echoing the old caution of the Republicans in warning against unwise and precipitate action that might involve us in world war. Actually, of course, the question of direct action against China is likely to be decided not by political debate in Washington but by China herself. If the Chinese decide to go all-out against us in Korea then the decision will be made for us, as has happened twice before in the past thirty-five-years. In this sense this particular aspect of of the controversy may have little meaning.

Mac Controversy

Even the image of General MacArthur has been strangely twisted by many of his supporters and opponents in order to suit their own particular stereotypes. The raucous extreme right-wingers, for example, having been sadly in need for some years of leadership and prestige, have seized upon MacArthur's natural flair for military showmanship for their own purposes. They see in him a shiny military hero who would look just fine on a shiny white horse. They believe that what this country needs is someone who can tell people what to do even if it means that there is to be some kicking around, with the additional prospect of a little blood-letting here and there. The extreme left-wingers use the same stereotype, although they turn it against MacArthur by denouncing him as a would-be dictator and by describing all his supporters as Fascists.

So far as General MacArthur is concerned the only thing wrong with this picture is that it doesn't fit. Indeed, one wonders just how much the vociferous extremists know about the General and his record. It would probably come as a shock to certain elements of the Republican Party, for example, to know that General MacArthur has hit hard and effectively at industrial monopoly and at concentration of industrial power in Japan. His staff has been especially keen in breaking up combinations in restraint of trade, going far beyond anything envisioned in our own Sherman Anti-Trust Act. There has also been a pooling of resources in Japan that would be blasted as pie-eyed Socialism if even hinted at in the United States. Most important of all in Japan has been the land reform programme, far more imaginatively conceived and executed than anything the Communists have promised in China or anywhere else. There is no use in blinking the fact: breaking up the old feudal land system and giving land to the tiller is social democratic reform at its best—an approach which has been resisted up to now by those who make the mistake of thinking that if you kill Communists you also kill Communism. Then there is the matter of population control.

In the past five years no country in the Far East has done more to meet the dangers of unlimited population growth than Japan under the Occupation. It is important to point this out not only because of the contrast it presents to the political and economic thinking of many who are now riding on General MacArthur's coattails, but as a matter of historical record and fairness. It is possible to pay tribute to this record and yet believe the President took the only course open to him in relieving General MacArthur of his command. For General MacArthur had entered the arena of open debate on the nation's foreign policy. He would have been entirely within his rights in relinquishing his command in order to return to the United States as a private citizen in an

(Continued on page 20)

WINNIE WATCHES

Sgn. WINSTON CHURCHILL in the uniform of Air Commodore spent the day at Biggin Hill aerodrome, Kent—during which he watched a flying display by Meteor Fighter Pilots—in which three pilots were killed—when aircraft collided in mid-air.

The latest arrival at the Savoy Hotel, London, from Hollywood—is screen star ELIZABETH TAYLOR.

ELIZABETH TAYLOR holds up a unique transparent plastic handbag on her arrival in London.

A NEW ARMY IN BULGARIA

Do you want to serve in Aviation or in Provocation.

STRENGTH OF AMERICA IS IN ITS DIVERSITY

THE CENTRE OF ALL TROUBLE

Abadan, AIOC's biggest oil centre.

Oil Flare-Up In Iran Will Cut Off World's Life Line

THE SUPPLY OF PETROL TODAY IS IN DANGER. THE WHOLE INDUSTRIAL LIFE OF THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE IS IN SIMILAR DANGER. THESE STARTLING FACTS EMERGE FROM THE DECISION OF PERSIA TO NATIONALISE HER OIL INDUSTRY AND FROM THE MOVEMENT IN IRAQ TO TAKE OVER THE OILFIELDS IN THAT COUNTRY. BRITAIN, WHICH HAS THE SOLE INTEREST IN THE GREAT SOUTHERN OILFIELD OF PERSIA AND A PREDOMINANT INTEREST IN THE IRAQI FIELDS , STANDS TO LOSE MOST BY ANY SEIZURE OIL ON THE PART OF THESE MIDDLE EASTERN COUNTRIES, BUT THE AMERICAN, FRENCH, AND DUTCH INTERESTS ARE ALSO INVOLVED. J.B. WRIGHT, WHO HAS VISITED THESE OILFIELDS, DECLARES IN THIS ARTICLE THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S INTERESTS ARE FIXED BY LEGAL AND BINDING INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS, AND HE DISCUSSES THE QUESTION OF THE TANKERS THAT ARE NEEDED TO TAKE THE OIL AWAY.

BY J. B. WRIGHT

I HAVE never seen a more impressive industrial undertaking than Abadan Island, the great refinery at the head of the Persian Gulf which supplies most of the oil requirements of Britain and a large part of Europe. Over many thousands of acres the cooling towers, the cracking plants, and the tanks break the skyline and huge tankers constantly pull into the wharf to take on their cargoes. It took me a whole day to walk round the vast plant.

Abadan means pleasure motoring to the European car owner. It means also abundant oil for all industry and a continued flow of wealth from the operations of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, the major part of whose shares are held by the British Government.

It has been said by some opponents of that Government that it is strange that an administration which has nationalised industry after industry in Britain should now complain that foreign Government wishes to nationalise one of its own industries.

The Agreement

The fact is, however, that the oil of Persia and Iraq is already nationalised. The British companies which exploit that oil do so only by agreement with the two governments, and both countries receive royalty payments on every ton produced. Persia and Iraq entered into agreements with the British companies because they themselves had neither the capital resources nor the trained technicians to exploit them.

British companies have poured out many millions of pounds to drill wells, build refineries and pipelines, and also to construct roads, rail communications, workers' houses, hospitals, and schools. Both Iraq and Persia have benefited greatly by the building up of the oil industry in their territories. Had they been left to themselves there is no doubt at all that the oil would still be lying under the ground and the national exchequers would have been poorer by hundreds of millions of pounds.

There is more behind this nationalisation move than sheer nationalistic fervour, of course. The Persian agitators who forced the nationalisation proposal through Parliament were not primarily concerned with gaining the oil industry for Persia. The ringleader of the terrorist gang which shot Prime Minister Razmara has long been known as anti-British. At the same time he is anti-government probably in the belief that far-off Britain and his own Persian politicians have been running the oil industry to their own advantage.

Persia could probably run the oil industry if the British interests were completely expelled from the country; there would be no shortage of Russian volunteers to take over the refinery. There has been all too little thought given to the problem of how the oil could be carried away, however.

Britain and the U.S.A. have the only significant fleets of oil tankers in the world and though there is a railway in Persia from the Persian Gulf to near the Russian border it could not handle more than a fraction of the oil that Abadan produces today. A pipeline from the refinery to Russia would be a possibility but it would need to pass over mountain ranges which would call for enormously powerful pumping stations — a costly and difficult building project.

Neither Britain nor the United States would be willing to supply tankers to take the oil away. Indian interests have intimated that they would be willing to take all the oil that Persia could produce, but India has no tankers and could not charter them from Britain.

There are signs that these facts have forced themselves on the attention of the Persian authorities. Towards the end of March there was a cooling off in the temperature of declarations by some Persian agitators; and the imposition of martial law in the oilfields showed that the Government was determined, for the time being at least, to keep to the agreement with the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, which still has more than 40 years to run. Later, however, the tension returned, and culminated in the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's delegation to Teheran this June, when Persia demanded 75 per cent. of oil revenues as a condition for starting discussions.

In Iraq there have been, so far, no signs of similar trouble. The pipeline from the Mosul and Kirkuk fields is in operation so far as the junction where it branches to Haifa and Tripoli. Only the Tripoli section of the branch is in action today as a result of the differences between Israel and Iraq. This means that the British-owned refinery in Haifa is practically at a standstill.

All of these problems must now be resolved. Oil has always spelled trouble in a world which relies on if for almost every industrial process. But never before has it played such a part in world politics and never, since the days of the war, has Europe been more in danger of being cut off from two of its richest sources of supply.

The great Haifa refinery, which is idle due to quarrel between Iraq and Israel.

The Shape Of Blitz To Come

(Continued from Page 4)

role will be left to the lower sub-unit commanders in charge of platoons and sections. The officer from the company commander upwards will be more of a director or controller than personal leader in battle.

The officer's role can be likened to that of a chess player attempting to checkmate his opponent with the pawns at his disposal. It can be surmised therefore that the officer of the future will be a director and not a leader in person. On the other hand, he must be able to make quick and accurate decisions and put them into effect successfully.

In contrast to the present conditions, the battalion and brigade commanders of the future will more often have to be close to the front line in order to see things for themselves. And in order to be successful, they will have to be not only proficient in tactics, map-reading and administration, but also effecient directors, and well conversant with R/T procedure, which will play a vital role in the days to come.

The Organisation

In the light of what has been said above, the whole set-up of not only the infantry but also the army will be affected by a radical change. One of the most important factors governing the organisation will be control, that is, the control of troops under command. In the past, especially in World War I, the word of command by both the NCO and the officer was given due importance when training the infantry. Both these gentlemen had to cultivate a loud voice, which was tested by giving them squads for drill at anything from 25 to 100 yards away, because in battles of those times, the nerve-shattering noise of the artillery and the barking of machine-guns were the order of the day.

During the Second World War, the officer did not have to shout as much for many reasons not because of the reduction of men under his command. This reduction meant better control over his men. Moreover he was assisted by his walkie-talkie, in which his confidence seldom failed. The use of wireless has almost entirely cut short the use of voice as a means of giving orders in the field.

In the war of the future, wireless will be more extensively used. By 2000 A.D. There is every possibility of wireless being used right down to the ordinary soldier, and this cannot be entirely ruled out. With this means of communication, concealment will be more effective, as each man will be able to receive his orders wherever his position may be. So much for the problem of control.

As was proved in the last war, the platoon will be the basic sub-unit of the infantry. Though the platoon may continue to contain three sections, there is the possibility of increase in its strength to four sections on account of better control. The fourth section will be the one consisting of supporting arms. The section consisting of the basic three groups will be reinforced by two or three specialists, the total being about a dozen men.

Similarly, the organisation of the infantry company, battalion, brigade and division will be affected. The important points that will influence the change besides control, will be ease of administration, increase of fire power and mobility.

To begin with, the number of platoons in a company will be increased most probably to four. As far as the battalion is concerned it is visualised, that since movement will be mostly by air, the headquarters, and administrative companies will be affected by substantial reduction in both men and material. In place of this reduction, there will be in addition one company of supporting arms which will have increased fire power.

The brigade of 2000 A.D. will consist of more units than today and in so far as the infantry is concerned, it is visualised that there will be anything from six to eight infantry battalions in it.

In view of the above facts in spite of all the scientific and technical developments that will come into existence by 2000 A.D. the infantry will continue to play its vital role, that of the queen of the integral parts of the army.

In conclusion, let us not forget the three important facts stated by that great strategist of war and leader of men, the late Field-Marshal Lord Wavell, who said, "First, all battles and all wars in the end are won by infantry men. Secondly, the infantry man always bears the brunt. His casualties are heavier, he suffers great extremes of discomfort and fatigue than other arms. The art of the infantry man is less stereotyped and far harder to acquire than that of any other arm."

Whether it is 2000 A.D. or even in the further future, the infantry will come into its own and uphold its long established traditions in war.

INTERNATIONAL POLICE FORCE FOR U. N.

(Continued from Page 19)

effort to influence public opinion. As a military officer, however, he was subject to the same chain of command that he had a right to expect of his subordinate officers. It was not his particular viewpoint which was at issue bu tthe means through which he sought to have that viewpoint accepted.

General MacArthur has pointed to the fact that many military experts agree with his own analysis of the problem. That is probably true. In Korea a few weeks ago I met many officers who privately expressed their concern at being called upon to conduct a military operation in which victory had not been defined.

But none of them made public statements or wrote letters about it to organizations or Congressmen which would be made public, the great danger being that those letters could be exploited for partisan political purposes and have the effect of placing the United States before the world as a nation with conflicting foreign policies.

But the recall of General MacArthur doesn't by itself answer the question being asked in Korea today by thousands of American soldiers in direct line of fire: How do you end the war? If you reject MacArthur's approach as leading to an even larger conflict in which it is even more difficult to define victory, then it must be recognized that the Government's own position is too indecisive and sketchy to offer reasonable hope that stalemates can lead to settlement. Perhaps the greatest weakness of the State Deparment's approach is that it runs counter to the history and temperament of the American people. We may be slow in responding to danger, but once we are involved we want to meet the danger head-on and play for a clear-cut decision.

It is therefore essential for the State Department to move from the present policy to one that can command greater support from the people themselves. Our best chance for ending the conflict in Korea as well as for averting the larger conflict now impending is in making of Korea not a token United Nations war but a real United Nations war.

U. N.'s Duty

If Korea represents a threat to world peace, then it is the job of the United Nations to meet that threat adequately and decisively. If that means a world police force of two million men or five million men or twenty million men, then that is what it means. But the United Nations in order to have such a force must possess powers far beyond those possible within the present structure. The member nations must have compulsory obligations with respect to the problems of a common security. This presents the need to provide the fullest possible development of the United Nations within the shortest possible time.

American leadership toward this objective if conducted with vision and moral stature might help unify not only America but the free peoples of the world.

ART NOTES

By S.G. Vyas.

BEAUTY OF INDIAN PAINTING—WESTERNERS ON INDIAN TRADITION — POTENTIALITY OF CLASSICAL STYLE—PATRONAGE THEN AND NOW—FORCES AGAINST REVIVAL — AESTHETIC APPEARANCE OF BOMBAY.

The urge to draw and paint is inherent in man. From it have sprung the cave-dwellers' primitive art as well as world-renowned monumenta. The technique acquires refinement, expressiveness and distinctiveness with the advancement of civilisation. Art-monumental is one of the surest signs of culture in the highest stage of development.

Dynamic Art Tradition

In painting, art owes its charm and vitality to line and colour. In sculpture, it acquires depth and dimension. As forms of artistic expression, both are fundamentally one, and both when created in any country during the same period should be identical in technique and vision. This explains the inter-relationship between the traditional arts of painting and sculpture in this country.

The indigenous painting of the various periods conveys much information to the inquisitive and fair-minded observer. Though its relics are fewer, it throws much light on the technique of classical art seen in sculpture. The few examples show that painting was practised predominently as mural decoration in the earlier times and also in all its smaller forms during the later periods. They reveal the characteristics of the dynamic art tradition. Sculpture steps in to fill the gaps left in the arrangement of schools in the chronological order.

Classical Style

Though art is universal it takes the nationality of the land in which it is born. Its form and style are moulded by the creative genius, economic and climatic environments and social and cultural conditions. Conversely stated, the art of a creative nation must be distinctive in its character and original in form. India's painting bears the impress which her creative genius has left on it.

From the highly developed art of Ajanta down to the subsequent traditional schools, painting had retained the principal characteristics of the classical style. In line and colour, the painter was able to present clear-cut and vivid impressions of figures and other objects and was able to interpret Nature without resorting to the accessories of the western style. He had correctly estimated the capability of line and had exploited it to its maximum extent. In the matter of conventions and stylisations, he was equally original.

Apart from figure-drawing according to certain specifications, Indian painting particularly aims at expressing sentiments and emotional states inherent in the composition. This important aspect has been under-estimated by many a commentator to whom the physical appearance has meant all the art. Poses, attitudes and facial expressions are designed to indicate certain moods and emotional states; and in a given composition all of them, though diversified in delineation, are intended to convey something abstract but of deep import besides expressing the grace and charm of the human figure

Range Of Expression

Since the Ajanta murals were based upon Buddhist legends the predomnant note struck by them is one of serenity peace and renunciation. These bhavas have been admirably expressed by the artists. In direct contrast to the Ajanta art was the Rajput school of a later date in which Shringara—the divine love of the episode of Krishna—is exquisitely portrayed. The contrast should suffice to illustrate the wide range of emotional expression which the classical style is capable of covering.

To the unaccustomed eyes, the traditional Indian painting with its flowing and rhythmic line and decorative content has no meaning. To them, it looks to be grotesque quaint and, therefore, inconsequential. Some western commentators who have dealt with it at a greater length have admired the grace and delicacy of figure-drawing and the consummate beauty of the composition, but they have missed to perceive the real art behind the medium.

Hitherto, it was customary with such commentators to view Indian painting with western eyes and to pronounce it deficient owing to the lack of perspective and chiaroscuro. A few have now come to realise the true characteristics of the classical style and have revised their judgment. They have seen that the traditional painting could not have been otherwise if it was reviewed in relation to cultural traits, literature and other arts. At least they have seen the image of refined Indian life reflected in painting.

Since the later schools could not survive in the absence of encouragement during the foreign rule, the traditional painting, for the time being, ceased to be the art of India. However some years ago, the movement for revival which was initiated has come to stay and to revive, to some extent, the romantic charm of line and colour. Painting which forms an important aspect of India's art heritage has a claim on her, and it should in turn be her primary duty to revitalise the art.

Art And Patronage

Much is said and written these days about state patronage to art; and the Government of Free India has already proceeded to offer encouragement to different arts in its own way. First of all it is necessary to define the form of each art which should be considered eligible for patronage and to decide upon the method which would ensure revitalisation of the different arts.

History furnishes enough information about state patronage as a force behind various phases of the development of arts. The Mughal and Rajput period was the final phase stimulated mainly of royal patronage. The tradition left by it came recently to a standstill with the retirement of the princely class. Now the beginning will have to be made in entirely new social environments and administrative settings. The Government of India has adopted certain methods which include appointment of a Central Advisory Committee on Art and also of a few more committees for other arts.

It is for the Government to find out whether the measures adopted by it will approximate to the forms of state-patronage which had stimulated development of different arts to the height touched by them in the past. Indian arts need, for their progress, a greater impetus than the award of a few scholarships and constitution of academics on the western model. To be effective, state patronage need not be expensive, but it should be directed in the right channels.

Rival Of Indian Art

The "so-called Indian painting" has been a slogan with the coterie of a few critics and commentators. It is raised by them on the slightest pretext and particularly on the occasions on which pseudo-modernist paintings are exhibited by their favourites. Such writers have made it their regular business to condemn paintings in the traditional style and to ridicule the artists who have taken to it as a duty and as a congenial mode of expression.

These writers see art only in imitations of the mannerisms of western modernists and not in the realistic or traditional Indian paintings. This is perhaps an inborn defect and is, therefore, incurable. Unaccustomed or prejudiced eyes cannot catch the beauty of line and decorative treatment and the grace of human figures in Indian paintings. The fault lies with the observers and not with art. The propaganda is carried on against Indian painting in the traditional style in order to push the "so-called modernism", but it cannot hold up the revivalistic movement.

Alert On Occasions

The aesthetic appearance of the Improvement Trust estates has come to be, rather suddenly, the concern of the Improvement Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. New rules are to be framed by this Committee so that the appearance of the estates is not spoiled by motor garages abutting on roads. It was pointed out, in this connection, that one of the main functions of the Trust was to see that every development of its estates was consistent with good taste. One wonders why the necessity of framing new rules should have arisen if this function was regularly discharged.

The aesthetic alertness of Bombay's Municipal Corporation asserts itself only on some occasions. The prevalence of ugliness, on a large scale, in the city can, therefore, be explained on the basis of this condition. The new rules are intended to immunise only the Trust estates against uglines, while the face of the city will continue to show ugly spots in a large number.

Glaring Anomalies

The conspicuous among such spots are encroachments upon maidans which have continued to multiply. The advertisement porches, which shop-keepers are permitted to construct, are others. They look like bunches of buildings abutting on footpaths and spoil the appearance of buildings as well as roads. Extensions, if injudiciously executed, lead to disfigurement of architectural features of buildings which were constructed according to certain plans but such glaring anomalies have flourished under the discerning eye of the authorities.

It is surprising to see the aesthetic appearance of the frontages of buildings wantonly sacrificed in order to promote the interests of trade, as no system has hitherto, been devised for the mounting of sign-boards and obstructive cinema-posters. Another sad consequence is a menace to the health of the occupants of buildings, because the rooflets over which sign-boards are mounted harbour refuse, rats and insects. The Municipal authorities ought to cast glance round some decent localities with good roads and buildings and find out how the aesthetic appearance has been cruelly neglected by them.

The Farmer's Son

—By Arisingh Rawa

GAMBLING DRIVER DEADLIER THAN DRUNK

It's the gambler—and not the drunk—who causes a major part of the nation's auto death, a nation-wide survey of New Year holiday fatalities has shown.

The survey, based on safety agency and police reports, showed:

Drivers "who took a chance" caused 108 of the 186 deaths for which specific causes were listed. In this category were motorists who drove too fast for road, weather or traffic conditions.

Drunken driving was directly responsible for only seven of the 186 classified deaths.

Survival Of The Fittest Questioned

The age-old law of the wild which gives priority to the most aggressive may have to be rewritten to strike a balance between aggression and co-operation, in the opinion of Nicholas E. Collias, University of Wisconsin zoologist.

"Group living is more important to animals than aggressive behavior," he says.

Collias gathered some of the evidence to support his thesis during a recent period spent observing white-tail deer, penguins, antelope, and other birds and mammals in the New York Zoological gardens.

Though knock-down drag-out fights are the exception among most animal species, Collias has found that in the battle of bluff waged throughout the animal world the fruits of victory—food and territorial rights—often go to the animals capable of putting up the most convincing aggressive threats.

Some species, such as the white-tail deer, have a caste system with the most aggressive, or dominant, individuals getting first choice of food and other comforts.

Before the breeding season, sex seemed to have little to do with dominance. In the deer group, only one old eight-point buck remained undominated by the six does. A younger eight-point buck and a spike buck were both at the mercy of the females.

Bucks and does used different aggressive tactics, Collias found.

"A doe would abruptly raise one foreleg at a subordinate," he said. "She might then rear up and strike out with both forefeet. The bucks usually threatened by dropping the head and lunging with the antlers."

Antelope, unlike deer, had very slight aggressive tendencies toward one another, and had a closer group unity.

Penguins were so intent upon fighting for food than defending nesting territory from intruders, Collias found. Any wandering penguin or penguin pair were in danger of being set upon by the other birds at any time they stepped across territorial lines.

Despite unfriendly antics the tendency for animals of like species to stick together is very strong, Collias says. This leads to a constant problem—each animal can neither get along with his fellow nor without them.

Some species—such as antelope—have solved the problem by a lowering of individual aggressiveness. Others have divided up territory, with righteous wrath giving the occupant an advantage over trespassers.

"Joan got only one mark for her sums today, Mummy, so she altered the 1 into a 5 and was found out."

"You'd never do a thing like that, dear?"

"Course not: I'd have made it a 4."

My dear Sisters and Brothers,

Children of the Patna Balkan-ji-Bari had a very happy time recently during the visit of our beloved Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru to that place. Over five hundred boys and girls, carrying the banner of the Balkan-ji-Bari emblem, greeted him with the slogans of "Jawaharlal Nehru Ki Jai", and "Balkan-ji-Bari Zindabad", on his landing at the Patna aerodrome. Shri Nehru could not resist the temptation of chatting with the children, and he rushed towards them. Little Renu, a four-year-old Member of the Balkan-ji-Bari garlanded him, and he led the yell "Jai Hind" thrice—children responding with great ovation.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru later invited the children at the Government House where he was staying. Shri Jagat Narain Lal, President of the Patna Balkan-ji-Bari, introduced him to the different office-bearers and workers of the unit. The Prime Minister then went in the midst of children who greeted him with folded hands shouting "Jai Hind." He was all smiles when little children began to garland him, and he himself also garlanded some of them. Then they presented him with about 250 packets of foodgrains which the children had collected by missing their meals, for helping people of the famine stricken areas in Bihar.

The boys and girls then entertained Shri Nehru to a variety programme of dances, songs and caricatures. The highly appreciated caricature performance was the one about the All India Radio and that of Ustad Fyaz Khan, the famous musician. The children who participated in the various items of the programme included Renuka, Jairani, Meera, Madhuri, Priyadarshi, Sudhirkumar, Munni, Jayant, Suresh and others. Shri Jawaharlal congratulated the little performers for their successful programme, and observed that he evinced a great interest in the Balkan-ji-Bari activities. Finally Shri Jagat Narain Lal thanked the Prime Minister, and the function ended with the singing of the National Anthem.

Mr. Rustom P. Patel who arrived by air last week from England after studying for four years is the first Indian to graduate from the famous Kingston Clinic and Edinburgh School of Natural Therapeutics.

VILLAGE SHOOL

Prattle Lane was hiring up to its reputation. Prior to one's entry into it the ears were assailed by a medley of children's voices and the pattering of scores and scores (I couldn't tell you how many) of little feet. There was laughter high, piping voices; shrill as the winter twitters of the early bird were filling the air; the heavens about and above it and the din did you a lot of good. It sent your wrinkles and your grey hair back back as far as they could go, and gave you a sense of the JOIRE DE VIVRE of the VITA NUOVA, writes Dr. M. N. Pandia of Navsari.

In the Lane there were about a score houses and ten and the children belonged to them. Some were young, some were old but all were merry. One was a trifle over-sensitive and so did not as a rule become a good mixer; another was the fearful bully and by dint of hard labour kept up his reputation which came at times very near to extinction; still another was the superior child who only joined the throng as a mark of condescension and that too for a brief stretch; some were out the whole day and the weather was never too cold, too hot wet for them; some seemed to have Providence as their guardian for their parents never knew (and never-cared) where they were at any precise moment. Some played the same game every day, some others found simple joy in innocent feats. Some liked to sit on the verandahs with some picture book or a slate and pen or a story book and to watch the others at play.

A Child's Narrow World

Amongst this book-loving class was one small child, and she was the home-loving kind. She played with the others, yes, but only when cajoled and pursuaded. She was given to keep herself to herself and was, therefore naturally a cause of some anxiety to her young, doting, inexperienced and solitary parents. She had a narrow world of her own in which her mother, her father, her younger brother, now hardly a toddler, had a place, but for the other children of Prattle Lane there was no permanent adode there. She would get up early much too early for her age and earlier than most children, because her mother got up and her father got up early; she would shiver in the cold but not retire to her warm, comfortable, inviting bed as they could not be with her; she would breakfast with them, dine with them and make them repeat the story of the two lambs who went to school. It had to be the same story every day, and you had to tell it just as you had told it the previous day and the one previous to that and before that and so on; you might be tired of it but she never was; always it held the element of surprise, of suspense, of anxiety and final relief. It had a novelty for her and even if you were recounting it for the sixteenth time; you may be sure to her all was new and delicious. This was not because she was mentally below the average or that her mind suffered from arrested development, but this little story of the Good White Lamb and that wretched, horrid, Black Lamb who had the audacity to go to school without even a slate and sit on its teacher's table,—this story as I have said, held her in a magic spell of fascination. After you returned from your work you would be expected to take her for a walk, and your plea that you were tired or busy or that it was "much too warm to go out" would never be listened to —at least not with respect and willing obedience.

Seeing that the child was far too much attached to her home and parents and was therefore in danger of developing an undesirable complex her parents began to find differing avenues such as would channelise her energies into manifold activities. They took her to friends who had similar children to parks, but, as I think I have told you, the town where they lived had few such amenities to afford, and hence the parents decided on sending her to school. The mentors of the school were held in such terror by their disciples that at times they preferred beating at home, lock outs in the sun and supperless nights to facing those marble hearted friend. Naturally, such schools could not be thought of; were there any Bal Bhavan and decent and civilised seminaries where the delicately matured could go without danger to life and limb? They scoured the town met people but could find none. "Yes," some said; "There was one school for children some years ago but not such an one as you desire; there were no trained teachers; do teachers have to be trained, and that, too, to teach those naughty ones? And I am not sure if it still exists?" With this 'helpful' data, the parents returned. Their hearts' warmth and hope turned to ashes, to dust to rubble.

Children of the Delhi Balkan-ji-Bari in a fancy dress parade.

The Child Goes To School

At last some "school" was found. It was miscalled "Bal Mandir." It worked from 12 noon to 3, and was situated in a small dark, cold room. A worn out carpet with holes in places was used as a seat for the forty and odd children who came there. The teacher told them one tale a week, and the same one for months; gave them some refreshments but as it was negligible in quantity, its poor quality did not do much harm.

To this school our child was sent. It was a great day. Preparations had been afoot for days; astrologers had been consulted, horoscopes had been read, re-read and critically examined. If the child began her academic career (however humble at present) under favourable auspices, her ship of learning would never encounter rough seas and tempests. One Thursday, therefore, at 11-45, the proud father and the child went. The child was duly introduced to the teacher and thereafter, father sat outside the school, and half an hour later the child, thinking it had had enough, returned. The next day it went alone, and there were tears in the parents' eyes as they waved it "good bye." That day, and for some days therefore, the child regularly attended school but was taught nothing. That evening it was speaking of its class mates, and the parents were now happy. She had friends, at least the "school" was doing one good.

Though the house was silent by reason of the absence of her pattering feet and high puerile chatter they suffered all this as the child seemed to be getting on. Despite their minds agony when rumours of kidnapping and child-lifting became rife, they sent the child and took extra precautions. For the child had at least friends of the same age as herself. That was a consolation, though a small one.

"These schoolmates", she once said, 'played with me and it got really exciting when we reached the open well behind the school. There was no body there, and one child, more inquisitive than the other said it would like to look in, and two promised to lift her and take her to the brink so that...." This was enough. She was not allowed to proceed further. "What well?" asked the patent in tones of deep anxiety. That night alternately the parents inspected the open well near the school room and saw that the child had spoken the truth. the school was not prepared to do anything about it. 'It has been like that ever since, the school opened and none has fallen into it and none will", was the only response.

The School Was Closed

The next day the child was told that the school was 'closed', thus was the child deceived, and so kept at home. But it understood, it appreciated the reason. With her staying at home, all the dozen children of Prattle Lane who had taken a leaf out of her book, stopped going to the school and again Prattle Lane became noisy as of yore. The children who had been sent by parents not to be outdone by the silent one now kept their children back for the same reason.

Not many days passed, and the child had temperature. At first it was believed to be malaria or sunstroke. But four anxious days later it was found to be measals, picked up from the inmates of the school during her all too brief a visit of hardly a week.

Again she was confined to bed, and again she became more of a home child. And the school, even such as it was, faded into gloom for her doting parents could not send her there. Again the story of the Black Lamb and the White one was told, and again it was listened to with great interest and attention. Her company at dinner which was missed when the child had to attend school early was missed again for thanks to the "sanitary" condition of the school, she was now confined to a bed of fever and disease. She was to study at home till she grew up as there were no adequate facilities available.

FRACTIONS

What fraction, if you turn it upside down, will have exactly the same value?

Could you get at it? Here is the correct answer:—

If you try this problem on several poople, all will studiously think of fractions; then they may change the places of the numerator and the denominator. Of course, they arrive nowhere.

But write down 6/9: then turn it upside down, or, if you prefer, turn this journal upside down and look at the fraction.

(Sent by Sister Roshan K. Irani)

Inferior Rowing

Bragged an oarsman who hailed
from Nigeria,
'I'll row right across Lake
Superior."
When far from the bank,
His boat foundered and sank,
For his rowing was very inferior.

(Sent by Brother Anthony D'Souza).

Balkan-ji-Bari

There is a girl in Germany, sixteen years old, who wishes to have a Balkan-ji-Bari girl penfriend of about the same age. They could write to each other in English. As regards her interests, they are: Languages, Literature, Music and Sports. Those wanting to write to her are requested to send me their full name and address and age.

Shri Shewak Bhojraj, General Secretary of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, Shri Tirath Sabhani, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, Shri Ram Motwani, General Secretary of the Rajasthan Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, and Shrimati Dhanuben Upadhyaya of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari, visited the Balkan-ji-Bari units at Baroda and Ahmedabad. A new Balkan-ji-Bari Unit was started at New Wadej, under the presidentship of Shri Trikamlal Jamnadas Patel. Every where children arranged very nice programmes.

Anybody can join the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. Dada will be happy also to have from you small contributions for publication.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

Inside A Scientist's Mind

Scientists haven't much to say on the question of America's defence mobilization for the simple reason that more than half of them are already mobilized, A. G. Mezerik points out in the *New Republic*. He quotes Eric A. Walker, executive secretary of the Research and Development Board, who recently told the American Association for the Advancement of Science: "It is a little startling to realize that the Department of Defence and the Atomic Energy Commission engage the services of about two-thirds of the nation's scientists and engineers."

"Faced with the fact of mobilization," Mezerik asserts, "the scientist suddenly begins to realize that he neither controls the tools which he has made nor does he have a voice in making decisions as to how and where these tools shall be used.

'Scientists have made atomic bombs and conceived hydrogen bombs. They work now on bacteriological warfare. With every new military creation the work of the scientist becomes more important. And year by year, it seems to many scientists that as this process takes place they are more and more becoming the prisoners of their own creations. The more powerful those creations are, the more the scientist seems to lose his independence and with it his will to speak out. This process has gone far in the last two years."

Centenary Of Reuters

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(Continued from Page 2)

no telegraphic link with the Far East or Australia, nor indeed with the Mediterranean countries apart from France. Messages, now flashed in seconds from all parts of the world, sometimes took months to reach London.

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In the early days of the agency, Reuter relied on the mail, by train or ship, to link up with existing telegraph communications. But he found various means of improving the service. The carrier pigeon—used by Reuter in emergency as recently as World War II—the steam packet and the hansom cab were all brought into use to serve the interests of speed.

The first seven years of Reuter's work in London were an uphill struggle. While stockbrokers and merchants readily subscribed to his telegram service, newspapers were suspicious and preferred to make their own arrangements for obtaining news.

But Reuter steadily built up a chain of correspondents throughout Europe whose despatches were proving of immense value to businessmen.

One day in September 1855, a Reuter messenger arrived at the London Stock Exchange with a telegram announcing "Good News from Siege of Sebastopol". He was seized, hoisted on a chair and cheered by the members. The news sent stocks soaring.

Three years later, Reuter broke into the London newspapers. The editor of the "Morning Advertiser", organ of the Licensed Victuallers Association, accepted his offer of a free trial service for a fortnight after a long and persuasive interview. At the end of it, Julius told the editor: "If you had turned down my offer, I would have closed down my business."

Heartened by its acceptance, however, he went on to see the editors of the other London newspapers of the day—and obtained similar promises of a trial from all, except the "Times" which had always steadily refused his offers of service.

The first Reuter message in the new service went out on October 8, 1858. Five days later, on October 13, the editor of the "Times", Mr. Mowbray Morris, in the words of his own diary: "Saw Reuter about telegrams of foreign news. He agreed to send all to us and to charge us only for what we publish 2/6d. for 20 words, if his name is quoted, and 5/- if not quoted".

For another six weeks, the "Times" paid for the luxury of not acknowledging Reuter. The first acknowledged telegram was quoted as received in Reuter's office on December 7, 1858.

As the agency grew, its reputation gained international lustre from objective reporting of world events and from a succession of "news beats" that remain milestones in the Reuter century.

Three of the outstanding ones, spread almost evenly over the hundred years, were:

1. The dramatic despatch of James McLean, Reuters New York Correspondent, which in 1865 gave the world the news of President Lincoln's assassination.

With other correspondents, McLean got the news from Washington too late to catch the mail boat at the New York wharf. His rivals reconciled themselves to wait for the next boat. McLean hired a tug chased and caught the ocean-going ship and threw his message aboard.

2. The news of the relief of Mafeking, which provided a world scoop for Reuter's Boer War correspondent at Pretoria—W. H. Mackay, who got the news out by persuading the driver of a train to Lourenco Marquis to hide his despatch to the Eastern Telegraph Company in one of his dinner sandwiches.

It reached London on Friday, May 18, 1900. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain announced to an excited Parliament: "No final confirmation has been received, but I have no reason to doubt the accuracy of Reuter's information."

For two days the British Government and the British Army in the field had to rely on the Reuter message as the only confirmation that Mafeking had been relieved.

3. Exclusive Reuter reports in 1945 which disclosed Heinrich Himmler's secret attempts to negotiate the surrender of Nazi Germany to Britain and the United States behind Hitler's back.

According to historians of the last days of the Nazi leaders, Hitler heard of the negotiating through a broadcast Reuter report. It was this report, historians say, which made Hitler realise that suicide might have to be his way of escape and caused him to name Admiral Doenitz as his successor instead of Himmler.

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According to the American judge, Mr. Justice Michael A. Musmanno, who attended the Nuremberg trials as an United States naval observer, it was a Reuter message, too, which decided the fatal day.

Mr. Justice Musmanno spent months in painstaking collecting and sifting of evidence taken from eyewitnesses of what happened in Hitler's personal bunker (air raid shelter) during the last days of the march on Berlin. In his book "Ten Days to Die", he records that Hitler, on April 30, 1945, found on his desk a copy of a Reuter report announcing the meeting of Wench's 12th Army and Busse's 9th Army.

"All that remains of the 9th Army, a tattered and miserable host of guant, hobbling men, wounded, starved and spiritless, reached the Elbe river where it was welcomed by what was left of the 12th Army after its retreat from Potsdam". Hitler read—and realised that the miracle for which he had been hoping would not happen.

He committed suicide, says Mr. Justice Musmanno, that same day with his newly wed wife, Eva Braun.

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Julius Reuter died in 1899, on the eve of the century which was so to transform the mechanics of the news agency business that even a few seconds advantage in time may mean a world "news beat" of supreme value.

But his enterprise is still the inspiration of Reuters. Although the business he founded has since passed from private hands to the ownership of the newspaper press his name is still the hallmark of those same standards of faithful reporting which he rigorously set himself and his staff of foreign correspondents.

INDIAN JOURNALISTS' TOUR

(Continued from page 5)

gested the simple step of just scrambling over the short wall and crossing the fence which was not very high. One man only promptly took up my suggestion and we became hindered spirits.

He introduced himself as Leopold Kleser, who used to write for an Indian paper and had also written about India in a book. He talked about Rama and Krishna and Hindu philosophy and told me that as his gait and mine were similar there must be an affinity of soul between us!

And of course, there was the inevitable barber with the strange name Ira Windish who had fought alongside the Sikhs in the middle East. knew the Hindustani word for barber and a good number of other things. With that introduction not only did he give me a costly hair cut but sold me lots of things, which I had never dreamt of buying!

Strange Confessions

But it was not all odd people I met, I met poets and politicians, civilians and industrial executives, factory workers and motor drivers a couple of farmers and quite a few journalists. Among members of Parliament Mr. Woodrow Wyatt—who was promoted Under-Secretary for Defence the very day we met him—enabled us to meet Mr. Godfrey Nicholson and Mr. R. Hopkin Morris. Later Mr. Reginald Sorenson and Mr. S. Silverman rallied quite a few M.Ps to discuss Indian problems. But they are all the usual type and it is the unusual type that makes interesting study.

One of the most unusual persons I met was Mr. Sam Watson, General Secretary of the very powerful National Union of Mineworkers "I have one of the most secure jobs in Britain" he bragged in his whimsical way. "A paid secretary of a Labour Union cannot be sacked no more than the King!" he said amidst laughter. But what really kept him arguing till midnight was a little deciberately provocative criticism of America. "Look" he said, "You say this country is technically advanced. Wel, we need 17 supervisory staff for every 100 workers. In American they do with four. That is because of technological advance". And discussing the people's capacity for work, he groused that the modern generation had not the will to work. A strange confession indeed from a Labour Unionist!

Another unusual person I met was Dr. Hewlett Johnson, the Dean of Canterbury. We met by accident, as we were in the same hotel and he readily joined us at breakfast for an informal chat. He spoke of the visits of Gandhi and Nehru to Canterbury, described how he showed Gandhi round, and the solemn prayers at 4 a.m. Naturally we talked of his Communist faith and how he could combine his Christian duties and communism. Believe me, the Red Dean admitted that in no Church except the Anglican, would he have been permitted to live!

Yet another unusual person I met was Lt.-Col. James Dean, who for his Seventies is a figure of extraordinary ability and energy. He is superintendent of the Finchale Abbey training centre for the disabled. Housed on a lovely hillock overlooking the ancient Abbey the Centre is doing magnificent work to rehabilitate disabled ex-serviceman. If they have the will to work, they are taught one of many crafts compatible with their disability. The old colonel deals with his wards with a thoroughness which hides the most kindly job in the land. He is so vital that he grumbled impatiently when any member of the party he was guiding through the vast establishment at a whirlwind pace lagged behind. But he is a strict disciplinarian. He won't have any women on the promises except, of course in the kitchen. The night before our visit, the colonel on his rounds at 11 p.m. found a woman in the room of one of the trainees. The trainee said she was his wife and the colonel did not disbelieve him But a rule is a rule and the trainee was asked to quit! The kind old man could be extraordinarily hard and unbending.

Another old man of 70 whom I met, also turned out to be an extremely interesting character He is Richard William Tovey of Brook Cottage, Blackminster, Near Eavesham, Worcestershire. Tovey is a farmer.

Earlier I had visited Hatton Rock, the 3,000 acre farm of the famous farmer Clyde Higgs. The mechanisation was extraordinary, almost inhuman. I may be a romanticist. but the battery system of keeping poultry in cages, feeding them with the most scientifically devised food so that a battery of 240 hens gives an yield of 90 dozen unimpregnated eggs per week, seemed to be cruel Other things on the farm were done with equal scientific efficiency. It was extraordinary, no doubt: but not typical.

British Farmer

It was when we were looking for the typical farmer in the Vale of Eavesham that we came across Mr. Tovey. We said "Hi" and with a very eye on the dog, clipped through the hedge. The dog proved kind, Mr. Tovey, kinder and old Mrs. Tovey kindest of all. The old man was pulling out asparagus for the market. But he stopped his work and for over an hour answered all our questions and showed us all we wanted to see—his home, his tools, his horse, his barn, his hens.

Alone he managed a farm of 11 acres — part orchard, part vegetable allotment and part grain fields. He talked freely of his life. His son was a teacher in Wales. We went into their home. The old couple always had a room ready for their son and his wife. Their portrait was in the room. We could inspect it or anything else we wanted. It was all done in that simple, cordial, informal manner, so typical of the peasant.

Mrs. Tovey wanted to give us tea. Brewing tea would take time and our guide suggested that they should give us a glass of drawn cider. "Sorry" said Mrs. Tovey, "We are both teetotallers".

That was a bit hard to believe. But Tovey assured us that neither he nor his wife, ever touched alcohol. He offered us glasses of water instead and commented "Water is the best drink. Lions do quite well on it."

I must say I did enjoy that lions' drink.

Journalists

This is no account of the British people, no list of broad generalisations; just a few facts about some interesting people I met. It would be incomplete without reference to the journalists I met. I made it a point of meeting some of those who deal with Indian affairs— Professor Rushbrook Williams, who writes for the TIMES, Mr. Guy Wint of the MANCHESTER GUARDIAN and Steward Gelder of the NEWS CHRONICLE. Gelder gave me some interesting reminiscences about his talks with Mahatma Gandhi in 1944. Apart from these, two stand out among those with whom I had to deal —A. P. Robins, News Editor of the TIMES and Frank Murphy, news Editor of the STAR.

They look as different from each other as the papers they serve. Robins is a benevolent looking gentleman with a huge paunch and a soft voice. Murphy is a tall wild-haired hustler who has the push and the drive necessary to bring out the six, hourly editions of the STAR every day. When Derek Poole, the gunman shot and killed a policeman, was hunted to his home and shot himself, dead, six editions of the STAR each day for two days screamed the news in two bold lines across the page —with Murphy striding the office, all worked up: "What a story, what a story: it is the story of the year." In the Times, on the contrary I found a small, three inch para, down at the foot of the home page devoted to the incident: Robins may not even have mentioned it at the daily conferences.

By far the most interesting per world is a cartoonist, Fred Joss of the STAR. A shortish, genial chap, he is extremely interested in India and Africa. He takes to Indians like a duck takes to water and when I saw him, he was befriending a Parsi artist, Mehru Davar, of whom we may still hear more in Bombay.

He holds some very special opinions. He told me how the Indian sari provided a very desirable splash of colour in London's drabness. But he suggested that same fashion designer must design a winter coat suitable for the Sari "What is the good of wearnig a sari, if you are going to keep it covered by an ugly, English coat?" he asked me.

He told me that a few years earlier, the Indian women whom he met were apologetic about their dress and so on. Now they were defiantly Indian. "I hope they will soon reach a stage when they will be naturally Indian", he told me.

I think that is a pretty shrewed observation for one who have never been in India. It is also an observation with a wider application to all of us.

JOKES AND JOKERS

(Continued from Page 2)

alive in the vase," he chuckled.

The children hooted.

"Mother," they chorused. "is crazy."

The woman held out three days, peering intently into the vase or throwing sidelong glances toward it, trying to catch it unaware. Sometimes she saw something, sometimes she didn't.

Then she went to an oculist. The husband poured the guppies out.

But more often the practical joke has no medical value, being purely pointless or destructive.

Eugene Field, the poet and columnist, loved either end of a practical joke.

When he was toiling for the *Chicago Daily News*, it was the custom for the newspaper to buy each of its minions a Thanks giving turkey. Field one year demanded a new suit instead.

Melville L. Stone, the *News* publisher, rose to the occasion and presented Field with a suit—a striped convict one.

Field accepted the gift calmly. But, when country editors were being shown around the *News* plant, he made it his custom to don the offensive garment, grab a broom and start sweeping the floor in front of them.

*

To the visitors, Field would explain in an undertone that he was a penitentiary prisoner, sent up by the warden through political pull to do janitor work for the *News*.

One downstate editor wrote a fiery editorial on his behalf, berating both the warden and the *News* publisher for the "degrading spectacle."

Among present literary figures, George Jean Nathan and Henry L. Mencken are perhaps the greatest addicts of the joke practical—as Joseph Hergesheimer, the author, knows to his cost.

Hergesheimer had the misfortune of dining with the two wags on the night before a party which was to celebrate the publication of his novel, *Balisand*.

Throughout the meal, Mencken and Nathan prated about a terrific new cocktail they had invented. A single one, they said, sent an ordinary man under the table; nobody had been known to down more than two.

They had chosen their bait well. Hergesheimer, proud of his drinking ability, insisted on sampling the new cocktail. And he insisted on having three.

The cocktail was absolutely harmless. But the conversation of the Nathan-Mencken axis was not. They actually persuaded Hergesheimer that he was dead drunk. Then they took him to his hotel room and put him to bed.

As soon as he was asleep, Mencken and Nathan sneaked back into his room and upset it completely. As a final touch, they festooned his trousers over the chandelier. Then they w[illegible] author.

"Joe," they said reproachfully, "you promised you wouldn't stir. Now look what you've done."

Hergesheimer gaped at the wreckage. "Honest, fellows," he said, "I—"

"And what made you insult the telephone operator?" demanded Nathan. "This is a respectable hotel."

"She's practically hysterical," said Mencken. "She's got two cops downstairs waiting to arrest you. This a fine publicity for your new book!"

"It's awful!" Hergesheimer groaned. "What will the publisher say?"

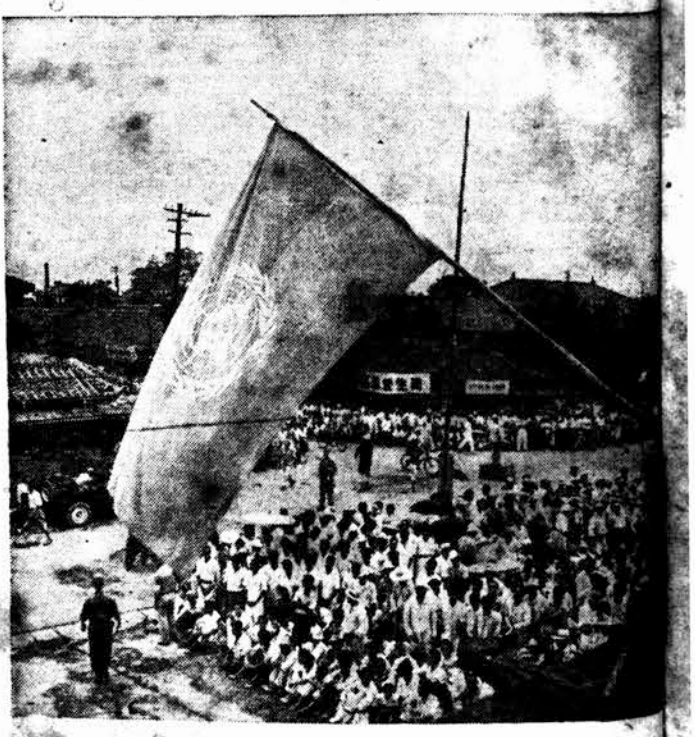
"It's lucky for you we're friends," said Nathan. "We've got a way you can get out."

And that explains why, on the eve o the publication of one of his most successful books, an eminent American author thanked his friends profusely, walked down twelve flights of hotel fire escape and sneaked home to Philadelphia on a milk train.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

They are of different races and nationalities. But they have one common aim. They all stand for peace.

War weary Korea is anxiously awaiting the outcome of coming talks on cease-fire.



WORLD WATCHES PEACE MOVE IN KOREA

Millions of people in China are hungering for peace, and progress.

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